"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, winds becoming westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.11⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¼c.; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—At the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet last night Ambassador Hay delivered a speech upon Anglo-American relations that aroused great enthusiasm. The Spanish Ambassador sent word at the last minute that he was "indisposed," and could not attend. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gladstone's condition is less favorable than it has been recently—Page 7.

Page 2.

Augustus C. Widber, City Treasurer of San Francisco, is accused of stealing over $100,000 from the money bags in the City Treasury.

Battery F, Second Artillery, passed through this city yesterday on its way to Chickamauga. The army officials here were hard at work with varied war preparations.

Gen. Roe says most of the National Guard have volunteered for service. The quota from this State, on the basis of a call for 80,000 volunteers, is expected to be about 6,000.

Recruiting for the brigade which Lafayette Post, G. A. R., is raising, proceeded briskly yesterday.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday chartered a steamer to carry 1,200 tons of supplies to Cuba. She will reach Key West next Wednesday and start for Cuba with Miss Barton and her Red Cross staff on board.

Page 4.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers asked for a list and description of the Staten Island ferryboats yesterday, with a view to taking them for use as transports. Four yachts were inspected.

Commodore Howell received his orders to take command of the Northern Patrol Squadron yesterday on board the San Francisco. He made an address to his officers and men. Work was rushed at the navy yard.

Page 5.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland was successfully tested in Raritan Bay yesterday before a board of naval officers.

Hardly 100 Spaniards took advantage of the offer of free transportation from here to Havana on the steamships Panama and Seneca, which sailed yesterday. Most of them went on the Panama, which was watched by crowds as she left her pier. It is rumored that she has munitions of war on board.

Page 7.

It is announced that a revolt is feared among the natives in Jamaica, and a mutiny is expected among the West Indian soldiers. Two British warships have gone to the scene.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday the committee appointed to investigate affairs in the Ninth Assembly District reported adversely to the anti-Sheehan men.

Miss Constance Trenholm, daughter of ex-Controller of the Currency Trenholm, and Dr. Russell Bellamy, were married in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The rector, Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Porter of Charleston, S. C.

Page 9.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has announced his appointments to city offices. A strong fight was made against him, but he says the selections are his own.

The American Hard Rubber Company, which represents the consolidation of the chief hard rubber interests of the country, was incorporated at Albany yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck was enraged at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday over the expense made necessary by the new primary election law and the question of jurors' fees in Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Mayor Ten Broeck of Asbury Park scored "Founder" Bradley for his dislike of foreign musicians. The matter came up on the Mayor's veto of a band contract, but he was not sustained.

Page 12.

Mayor Van Wyck vetoed yesterday the Clinton Avenue Easement bill and the Drug Clerks' bill.

The examination of Charles M. Winant in connection with the Brooklyn bribery scandal was postponed until Saturday.

Theodore Allen gave testimony in his own behalf yesterday at his trial on the charge of keeping a poolroom. He stoutly denied his guilt.

Two robbers stopped a train on the Santa Fé Railroad near Oro Grande, Cal., early yesterday morning. The engineer was shot and killed after he had fatally wounded one of his assailants.

Justice Chase has issued a writ of peremptory mandamus requiring Mayor Van Wyck to reappoint John W. Jacobus a member of the Board of Assessors, under the act giving preference to veterans.

At a meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday it was decided that the Borough Superintendent shall hereafter have a seat with all committees of the board with a right to speak, but not to vote. It was also voted to raise the pay for substitutes to $2 a day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

The storm centre is moving very slowly northeastward into Canada and the weather still remains cloudy in the lower lake region and New England. Light rain has fallen on the Atlantic Coast, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. The weather is nearly clear throughout the South and in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic Coast south of New England. The temperature has risen in the Central and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. For today fair weather is indicated for the central valleys and the West, with partial cloudiness along the Rocky Mountain slopes. Cloudy and threatening conditions will continue in Northern New England and nearly clear weather in the coast districts further south. Fair weather will prevail in the lake regions with decreasing cloudiness.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	26	42	46
6 A. M.	25	39	44
9 A. M.	27	45	54
12 M.	33	50	61
3 P. M.	42	55	62
6 P. M.	41	52	58
9 P. M.	39	48	52
12 P. M.	35	46	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53¾
Weather Bureau	47⅞
Corresponding date 1897	33¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	50

The maximum temperature was 56 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

TWO CUNARDERS PURCHASED?

Report that the United States Has Bought the Umbria and the Etruria.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Telegraph [illegible] this morning that the United [illegible]

OPENING OF THE CORTES

The Queen Regent Bids Defiance to the United States in the Speech from the Throne.

THE BOY KING BY HER SIDE

As Regent and Mother She Appeals to Spain to Defend His Heritage and the Honor and Territory of the Nation.

MADRID, April 20.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in full dress.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the handsomely uniformed Blue Dragoons and the magnificently attired Palace Guards.

A wild cheer at 2:30 P. M. announced the arrival of the Queen Regent, who was driven to the Cortes Palace in a State coach, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The cheering was taken up within the building as the Queen Regent entered, the cheers being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva Alfonso Trece!" "Viva Espana!"

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne while seated, with the little King Alfonso on her right, and the Premier, Señor Sagasta, standing near the King. Her Majesty's words were inaudible to all but those in her immediate vicinity, being punctuated throughout with cries of "Viva Espana!"

A wonderful picture was presented by the Queen's entourage, consisting of most of the highest personages in Spain in brilliant Court, military, naval, or palace uniforms.

The Queen Regent's speech commenced:

"The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken. These complications were brought about by a section of the people of the United States, which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its Chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanish sovereignty which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island.

"Should the Government of the United States yield to this blind current, the menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference, for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American Nation, would become intolerable provocations which would compel my Government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the Government of the United States.

"In this supreme crisis, the sacred voice of Him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my Government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in the consciousness of its right, and calm in the strict performance of its duties. Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy and that her conduct merits unanimous approval. It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent and that not the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish Fatherland.

"In anticipation of this critical moment, when reason and justice will have for their support only Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembling of the Cortes, and the supreme decision of Parliament will doubtless sanction the unalterable resolution of my Government to defend our rights, whatsoever sacrifices may be imposed upon us in accomplishing this task.

"Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne, and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army, navy, and united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

At the close of her Majesty's speech there was renewed cheering, after which Premier Sagasta declared the Cortes opened, and the Queen Regent and the boy King, accompanied by the Court, left the building amid another wild bust of enthusiasm.

The Senators and Deputies in the lobbies of Parliament this evening talked most determinedly, and declared that the demands of the United States would be energetically rejected, and that all the war credits would be voted without demur, the Chambers sitting all night long, if necessary.

After the opening session of the Cortes the Ministers met in council extraordinary and discussed exclusively naval and military matters. No statement has been issued regarding the decisions reached.

ENTHUSIASM IN MADRID.

The Queen Regent and the Boy King Receive an Ovation on the Way to the Senate Hall.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"On few occasions has Madrid witnessed such scenes of popular enthusiasm as today, when the Queen Regent, accompanied by the King, dressed in the uniform of the infantry cadets, with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, traveled in state, with all the pomp that makes the Spanish Court famous, from the Palace to the Senate Hall.

"The distance is very short—not more than four minutes' walk. The Plaza de Oriente and the Plaza Ministerios, which the court and procession had to traverse, were most densely crowded, chiefly with people of the upper and middle classes. The moment the batteries announced the departure of the Queen Regent and the King the excitement became intense. When, at the end of a long procession of hussars, royal piqueurs, and State coaches carrying the chief ladies in waiting, the chamberlains of the court, and the Grandees of Spain, the royal carriage appeared at the gate of the Royal Palace, the enthusiasm burst forth into long and interminable cheering, such as had not been heard in Spain since the day when the late King Alfonso returned from Paris.

"The infantry, which lined the way to the Senate, the cavalry and the mounted Civil Guards sent to preserve order, had hard work to keep the crowd, frantic with enthusiasm, from approaching the royal carriage and escorting it. The Queen Regent appeared much moved, though she is usually of impassive demeanor. The King looked on the crowd with evident pleasure, with feelings as enthusiastic as theirs, and saluted every moment in military fashion.

"'Long live the Queen!' 'Long live the King!' 'Long live Spain!' were the cries incessantly given. The spirit of the crowds

Distinction and Difference.

Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is [illegible]

in the streets pervaded the secluded halls of the Senate, and when the doors were thrown wide open for the royal persons to enter, thousands of distinguished spectators who filled the galleries, Deputies and Senators, rose to their feet and received the Queen and King with thundering acclamations.

"The Hall of Session presented a most animated appearance. It was gay with a bright note of color. Ladies in Spring costumes filled the front rows of the galleries, the Diplomatic Gallery especially. They were most enthusiastic, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs and fans. It was long before silence was established.

"The Queen Regent and the King, escorted by commissions from the Senate and the Lower Chamber, who had met them at the gate, took seats on their throne. The Government, the Captains General, the grandees, and members of the Court stood on one side and the Diplomatic Corps on the other. Señor Sagasta advanced and handed the Queen Regent the speech from the throne. Her Majesty read it, while seated, in a calm, clear voice, all others standing.

It is against Spanish etiquette to interrupt the reading of a speech from the throne; but the enthusiasm and emotion were too great, and the solemnity of the occasion was too impressive. Twice had her Majesty to stop while cheers, acclamations and vivas for Spain, the Queen Regent and the King, made her speaking impossible. The cheering was still more frantic when their Majesties left the Senate, and so it was in the streets.

"The leaders of the Ministerial Party say that until war breaks out there will certainly be no political crisis, and that if any changes in the Cabinet should occur they will be made against the views of Señor Sagasta. But anything is possible. My personal impression is that Spain will make no reply to the American ultimatum on Saturday, but will leave to the Americans the responsibility of commencing military action.

"The aggressive attitude of the Americans, it is presumed, will produce a remarkably patriotic demonstration in the Chambers. It is said that permanent sittings will be held in both houses, but that the session will be very short."

QUEEN REGENT TO THE POPE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Pope received a letter to-day from the Queen Regent of Spain in which, after dwelling on the exceedingly critical character of the situation, her Majesty says: 'I thank your Holiness in my own name and that of the entire nation for your efforts in favor of peace, and I am all the more eager to make this expression of gratitude at this critical moment, when human passion and greed have gained the upper hand of the noble purposes of the Vicar of Christ. If Providence has decreed to expose Spain to new trials, Spain is preparing with faith and tranquil conscience, aware that her sons will know how to die for her honor.' The letter concludes with a request from her Majesty that she may be fortified by the prayers of the Pontiff."

The Rome correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Vatican has not yet lost hope. There is a continual exchange of views between the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, and the representatives of the powers. The Pope, it is alleged, is making determined efforts to induce Spain to submit the question of Cuban independence to his arbitration. Archbishop Ireland, however, wires that there is little hope of peace."

REPORT FROM ROME DENIED.

Spain Has No Thought of Surrendering Cuba to the Pope.

MADRID, April 20.—There is no foundation for the story published in Rome that Spain will offer Cuba to the Pope, so that the latter may surrender the island to the United States, thus enabling Spain to escape the humiliation of a surrender to the United States.

The idea is ridiculed in Spanish official circles here. The Spaniards say they will never renounce Cuba without a heroic struggle.

HAVANA PRESS OPINIONS.

HAVANA, April 20.—The Union Constitucional, in an editorial to-day, commenting upon the resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States, says: "Intervention means war for Spain. But it is easier to vote than to execute." Continuing, The Union Constitucional remarks: "So far, Spain has treated the United States with contempt. Now she will kick her and use the whip."

The Lucha, this afternon, says:

"War with the United States is unavoidable. After so many concessions made to the United States for the purpose of avoiding war, war is the only Spanish solution of the actual conflict. It is impossible for Spain to maintain peace on the island with so powerful a neighbor as the United States, which contemplates extending a protectorate before long over the whole American Continent. If American politicians were more prudent, perhaps Spain would have encountered this aggression when the United States would have been better prepared. But whether Spain wins or loses does not matter. She will demonstrate that at the end of the century she is greater than at the beginning, at the same time saving tradition and her own physiognomy."

La Discusion, commenting editorially on the divisions in the Autonomist Party, recommends union among the various sections and districts, and urges that the latter should have full liberty to choose the candidates they prefer.

El Pais publishes a patriotic editorial, in the course of which it says:

"The real Cubans will fight against invaders who are trying to efface the race that discovered, conquered, and civilized them. If war comes the Cubans will be at their posts, standing beside the mother country."

SPAIN'S FAITH IN THE CUBANS.

MADRID, April 20.—Marshal Lopez Dominguez, in an interview, is quoted as expressing confidence in the Cubans joining the Spaniards against the American forces.

An official dispatch from Havana says Capt. Gen. Blanco has chartered a vessel to bring over 4,000 Spanish sailors "who have heretofore served in the United States Navy, but who are now desirous of defending their own country."

The official dispatch adds that the Cuban insurgent leader Betancourt has published a proclamation agreeing to a suspension of hostilities. In conclusion, the dispatch says:

"The inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba, even those who are the most hostile to Spain, are resolved to fight on the side of the Spaniards, and some influential rebel leaders have the same intention."

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Havana declares that the idea that the insurgents will join Spain in resisting America is ridiculous. The correspondent says:

"Only a few office holders oppose America's action, even if such action necessitates Cuba passing under American control. The armistice is a complete fiasco. The Spanish troops in all the provinces continue to act against the rebels precisely as before the armistice was announced."

MADRID PRESS WARLIKE.

MADRID, April 20.—The newspapers of the Spanish capital this morning were very warlike in tone.

The Liberal, which is the organ of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, heads it leading article with the single word "War!" and says:

"The resolutions passed (by Congress) are tantamount to a declaration of war. Spain is fearlessly and unitedly prepared to defend her rights, single handed and abandoned by the powers, but fortified by the justice of her course."

The Imparcial (Independent) contrasts the manner in which the United States and Spain enter into a conflict, saying "the aggressor is noisy, insulting, and clamorous, and the aggrieved is reserved, calm, and self-contained."

"Contrast America," continues the Imparcial, "with its 70,000,000 people, rich and unwasted by wars, which avariciously covets Cuba, with Spain, having one quarter of the population of the United States, poor and wasted by warfare, but determined to defend her rights. The Americans have un- [illegible]

defend their rights regardless of consequences."

The Nacional calls attention to the appalling volume of indebtedness arising from the Cuban war, asking how it can be liquidated if Spain loses her richest colony. Continuing, The Nacional says:

"We foresee conflicts in the Peninsula, where the Government's supineness will drive the patriots into the arms of Don Carlos, or into those of Señor Castelar (the Republican leaders.")

The Nacional then warns the dynasty to prepare for the coming crisis. The Nacional is a Conservative newspaper, and the organ of Señor Romero Robledo, the Conservative leader.

The Correo Espanol, the Carlist organ, remarks:

"The rebels and Autonomists have seen through the Yankee designs. Even the negroes are kindly treated by the Spaniards, while they expect nothing but the whip and annihilation from the Yankees."

Continuing, The Correo Espanol advises the formation of "a union of the Latin races to oppose Spreadeaglism, this being the dream of Don Carlos for the siglo futuro (future century.")

Regarding war as certain, The Correo Espanol says:

"The powers are performing a rigodon (country dance) being anxious to see the effect of modern warships. Especially in England is curiosity felt to see how unorganized America will put forth her gigantic strength, though we expect to see the powers step in and compel peace, on either side gaining an advantage. Jingoism has made cowardly McKinley a warrior, and Spain will rouse the timid Moret (the Spanish Minister for the Colonies) from his apathy."

El Heraldo says:

"We cannot believe the vacillating McKinley, who has surrendered his Presidential functions to noisy agitators, will hesitate to sign the fatal document which will plunge two countries into war. But Spain places her trust in her army and navy and leaves the result with God."

El Heraldo praises Señor Sagasta's speech as "awakening the old National feeling that was apparently dead," and as "filled with noble sentiments." It contrasts the Spanish Premier's conduct with "McKinley's playing to the gallery of speculators and jingoes."

El Epoca says:

"President McKinley's conduct is blamable as a departure from the traditions of the United States, a practical abdication of his Presidential functions, and a violation of the American Constitution. At last the veil is rent, disclosing that American policy is not humanitarian, but selfish."

The paper highly praises the speeches of Señors Sagasta and Silvela yesterday.

El Correo (the Ministerial organ) says:

"When the ultimatum is delivered Spain will worthily reply, stoutly defending her honor."

SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Details of the Signing of the Ultimatum and the Resolutions—Cabinet Member's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Cuban resolution is now a law of the land, and the ultimatum to Spain accomplished fact. The President, at 11:24 o'clock, affixed his signature to the joint resolution of Congress, requiring Spain to evacuate the Island of Cuba. The ultimatum meanwhile had been prepared at the State Department by Assistant Secretary Day, and at 11:30 o'clock announcement was made at the White House that it had been signed by the President, and had been sent to the Spanish Government. The ultimatum was brought over to the White House shortly before 10:30 o'clock by Assistant Secretary Day, who went over it with President McKinley before the latter affixed his signature. After the House announcement, Assistant Secretary Day said that the ultimatum had been addressed to United States Minister Woodford, who will deliver it to the Spanish Government.

It was said at the White House that the terms of the ultimatum would not be made public here until to-morrow. It is understood that it consists largely of a diplomatic paraphrase of the joint resolution of Congress, concluding with a statement that this Government awaits Spain's reply.

Callers at the White House.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon the general features and form of the ultimatum to be sent to Spain were agreed upon, and there remained for this morning only the making of a fair copy for the President's signature.

Before the document had been brought to the President several members of the Cabinent had called at the White House, as well as a number of prominent Senators and members of the House. Among the number were Secretary Wilson, Attorney General Griggs, Senators Platt of Connecticut, Gear of Iowa, Frye of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Elkins of West Virginia, and Representatives Cannon of Illinois, and Grosvenor of Ohio. All were in the Cabinet room nearly at the same time. By 11 o'clock things were livening up about the upper rooms and offices, and there were frequent calls for the Secretaries to attend the President in the Cabinet room.

It was known that the question of giving to the press a copy of the ultimatum as soon as it was signed was under discussion, but no one could state whether this would be done or not. It was also said by some of the callers on leaving the President that he would very soon send to the House of Representatives notice of his having approved the Cuban resolutions, and at the same time would lay before both bodies copies of the Spanish ultimatum.

At 11:24 all speculation was brought to an end by the announcement that the President had at that moment signed the resolutions of Congress; that the ultimatum had been signed some time before, and that the latter would not be made public until some time to-morrow. There were present in the Cabinet room with the President when he signed the resolutions Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Bliss, Senator Elkins, and Charles Emory Smith.

Although the text of the ultimatum was not made public, it is known that with it is transmitted to the Spanish Government, through Minister Woodford, a copy of the joint resolutions of Congress, together with the statement that they have received Executive approval. In compliance with their terms, the President makes a demand upon Spain to withdraw her land and naval forces from the island and its water, (no date for the withdrawal is mentioned,) and in the event that a satisfactory response to this demand is not received by the President by Saturday next, he will proceed with the armed forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

The President does not name any hour of the day of Saturday prior to which Spain must make answer if at all, to our demands, but a reasonable assumption is that any time up to midnight Saturday will be regarded as a compliance with the terms of the ultimatum.

The Signing of the Resolutions.

The signing of the Cuban resolutions by the President was an exceedingly interesting event, although without special incident. Gen. Alger had brought over from the War Department a pen which he requested the President to use in appending his signature to the document.

The pen had an ordinary gutta percha holder, and as it was handed to the President by his secretary, Mr. Porter, those present gathered around the table to witness the act. There was considerable feeling manifested by those around, but there was no demonstration or congratulation. The small crowd very soon dispersed, and within ten minutes the normal condition of things at the White House had been resumed. Secretary Alger remained with the President, and, as soon as the rush was over, the two took a walk in the White House grounds, returning in less than half an hour.

One of the members of the Cabinet, in speaking of the ultimatum, said that the Government would not hold a stop watch on Spain in this emergency, and could well afford on our own account to give her three days to decide a question which may involve the destiny of the nation. From this time forward war preparations will go forward with renewed activity, and both the army and the navy will be put in position for active operations.

There seems to be little doubt that the first move will be to blockade one or more of the Cuban ports, and as soon as an army of occupation can be transported to them a demand will be made for an unconditional surrender, and in the event of a refusal the work of reducing them by bombardment will be begun immediately. It is not thought that the assembling of the naval forces will be delayed even for a day, and it is not unlikely that important movements of both arms of the service will be ordered within the next few hours.

Eight Points Perfect

in KRELL pianos, make them perfect pianos and 25 per cent. better than others. 174 Fifth Av. [illegible]

IT RESTS WITH SPAIN

Ultimatum Sent to Madrid Yesterday Demanding Immediate Evacuation of Cuba.

PEACE OR WAR DEPENDS ON THE ANSWER.

Our Demands Will Be Presented to the Spanish Government by Minister Woodford To-day.

A Favorable Reply Must Be Given by Saturday or We Shall Begin Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day signed the Cuban resolutions adopted Monday night by Congress.

At the same time he affixed his signature to an ultimatum to Spain and sent it to Madrid to be delivered by Minister Woodford.

The ultimatum informs the Spanish Government that it must withdraw its troops and warships from Cuba by Saturday or have them driven from the island by the military and naval forces of this country.

Notice that the ultimatum had been sent was given the Spanish Minister at Washington and he at once asked for his passports and this evening left the city.

The text of the ultimatum will not be given out here until the ultimatum shall have been presented to the Madrid Government by Mr. Woodford.

MADRID, April 20—Midnight.—United States Minister Woodford has received President McKinley's ultimatum and will present it to the Spanish Government tomorrow.

After the Cabinet Council this evening Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declared that the Government had up to that time received nothing official regarding an ultimatum.

DISPATCH OF THE ULTIMATUM.

Information of the President's Action Conveyed to Congress—Withdrawal of the Spanish Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The city rang with the shouts of newsboys a little after 11 o'clock this morning, and it soon was known that the President had signed the Cuban resolutions agreed to by the Senate and the House, and had sent an ultimatum to Spain drawn in accordance with the resolutions. In the same papers were printed later on the facts about the presentation to the Spanish Minister, by a messenger of the Department of State, of a copy of the ultimatum, and of the request, by the same messenger, that the Department of State send to the Minister his passports out of the country.

Applause in the ouse.

Congress learned of the signing of the resolutions as soon as the two houses had assembled. The notice went to the House, in which the resolutions originated, and when the formal announcement was made there by Secretary Pruden there was a tumult of applause, participated in by members on both sides of the Chamber. The Senate, still listening, as it had done yesterday, to petty explanations by Democrats of the reasons impelling them to vote this way or that on the conference report, were interrupted a bit by the informal whispered announcement of the perfection of the resolutions by the action of the President. There was no opportunity for applause, and only a slight interruption of the flow of eloquence.

The sudden flight from Washington of the Spanish Minister has brought about an interesting and dolicate situation. It was well known yesterday that Señor Polo would understand the signing of the Cuban resolutions as a declaration of hostilities, and would ask for his passports immediately. The expected has happened, and the Spanish Minister, acting upon the hostile suggestion of the resolutions and the ultimatum, has fled.

Our Minister to Await Developments.

To him at least the war is on. Minister Woodford, however, remains in Madrid, and the State Department said to-day that he would stay there after he had handed the ultimatum to Sagasta, and even up to the last minute set by the ultimatum for Spain's reply. To leave Madrid earlier, it is declared, would be a declaration of war before Spain had had an opportunity to answer the note of this Government.

The situation, from a diplomatic point of view, while not unique, is curious and interesting. One of the parties to the controversy, recognising war as actually declared and begun by the signing of the hostile resolution of the Congress, has withdrawn all its diplomatic representatives, while the other retains its representative at the hostile capital, and proceeds calmly to transact whatever business may be necessary up to the brink of war.

Senor Polo Forestalled.

The State Department is well satisfied with the manner in which it managed the announcement to Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, of the action of the President. Members of the Diplomatic Corps knew last night that Señor Polo had made preparations to get out of Washington promptly, and also to disable Minister Woodford by the [illegible]

celerity of his action and his correspondence. He expected to hear early of the signing of the resolutions. Upon receipt of that intelligence he would hand over to the messenger the letter already written asking for his passports without waiting for the ultimatum to follow. At the same time he was to cable his Government, asking that Minister Woodford be presented with his passports.

Some one advising the Department of State arranged a different programme. That programme led to the sending of the ultimatum in advance of the announcement to the Spanish Minister of the approval of the resolutions. Minister Woodford was in possession of the ultimatum before Minister Polo knew that the resolutions had been approved.

When Señor Polo learned the latter fact it was too late to make the demand for Woodford to be dismissed. He had abandoned his office as Minister, and was not in position to instruct his Government so as to deprive Woodford of the opportunity to discharge a very important function.

Petty Annoyances Deplored.

Keen mortification has been felt at the Department of State in consequence of the small annoyances permitted to be visited upon the Spanish Minister during the last few days. There does not appear to have been any good excuse for them. The police of the district knew that there might be such annoyances, growing out of the general feeling toward Spain, which was apt to make itself felt through vulgar people by such manifestations as the breaking of windows and the removal of the legation sign. One officer assigned to walk up and down near the legation for a few days would have prevented the exhibition of savage spite shown at the legation, probably by young men not well brought up.

Minister Polo has paid no attention to any of the annoyances to which he has been subjected. Secretary Sherman to-day authorized the publication of his personal regrets that any annoyances had been permitted at any time.

The statement to-night that Minister Polo may go only as far as Montreal leads some of the State Department people to suggest that he evidently does not expect the war to last long, and desires to find a place convenient to his old post from which he could return if peace should come speedily. A representative of another European country spoke of the selection of Montreal as a stopping place as almost positively indicating the Minister's doubt of a prolonged struggle between Spain and the United States.

Blockade Not Favored by Officers.

Both the War Department and the Navy Department realize that the time for something besides preparation has arrived. All occasion for surmise and doubt seems to have departed from the minds of men in both branches of the military service.

To naval men the reports of some of the morning papers that the movement upon Cuba was to be in the nature of a blockade of Havana and other ports did not strike them convincingly or command their approval. They did not find corroboration by those who have understood the plans as hitherto considered. A blockade does not suggest a plan of activity, and it is not conceived to be possible that such a demonstration would lead to a "short, sharp, and decisive" war.

"Havana cannot be considered our objective," said a naval officer of experience. "Under the instructions of the Congress the President must compel Spain to relinquish her authority in Cuba. A blockade might, in time, by starving out the Spanish, compel them to evacuate and yield authority. But as long as the Spanish fleet exists and can be kept together in its present formidable condition Spain will refuse to acknowledge the loss of authority on the island.

Spain's Fleet Must Be Destroyed.

"Our objective is the fleet. To crush Spain beyond any possibility of prolonged resistance the power of its naval force to do mischief must be removed. If we descend upon Puerto Rico the fleet now at Porto Grande may seek our fleet. And the vessels of the United States will be so disposed that they can speedily meet their force at some point near Puerto Rico or between that island and the Cape Verde Islands.

"The talk about a blockade alone is absurd, in my estimation. A blockade to carry out the expectations of Congress must be supported by a landing party to ports after they have lowered their flags. The landing force must be large enough to overcome the land forces of Spain, if an attempt to land is made. An all-Summer blockade would provoke as much dissatisfaction in the United States as it would cause discomfort in Cuba, and it might prove more fatal to our forces than a desperate attempt to land and fight the Spanish Army in Cuba."

BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK.

Story from San Francisco that the Spanish Fleet Has Designs on This City.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—An English army officer, now residing here, has just received from a prominent Spanish political agent in New York a letter relating to the plans of the Spanish fleet.

The agent writes that he procured some months ago copies of official plans of the fortifications of New York Harbor and dispatched them to his Government. These plans, he says, are now in possession of the Admiral of the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands.

The agent states that Spain has withdrawn all her good vessels from Cuban waters, because she does not purpose to make any defense of Cuba, except by means of forts, and that all the available Spanish naval strength will be concentrated at the Cape Verde Islands.

The agent intimates that the fleet, commanding 118 guns, will be dispatched direct for New York when it is seen war is certain. Transports loaded with coal would be taken along, so that after the run across the ocean the vessels could be coaled one or two days out from New York.

The fleet then would anchor in a body off Coney Island, where it would be exposed to no dangerous fire, and bombard New York.

[illegible]

SPAIN'S MINISTER DEPARTS

Senor Polo y Bernabe Receives the Ultimatum and Demands His Passports.

HURRYING TO BRITISH SOIL

The Spanish Legation Staff Leaves Washington for Suspension Bridge and Is Expected to Sail for Home from Halifax.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Poly y Bernabé, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock to-night, and the Spanish Government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The Minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania Road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto.

By 10:40 o'clock to-morrow morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge, and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there it is announced that they will go to Halifax to take an ocean liner. It has been suggested, however, that the Minister may remain in Montreal and watch the progress of events from the security of British soil. While the Minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the passports issued late this afternoon by the State Department at his request, following the delivery of a copy of the President's ultimatum to Spain. Officers of the Secret Service will accompany the train as far as Niagara Falls.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, and although a considerable number of Secret Service officers and police were on duty at the station there was at no time any occasion for their doing more than to keep back a crowd of curious onlookers.

At 6 o'clock this evening Señor Polo made a hurried call at the French Embassy and the Austrian Legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge, and then joined his staff at the legation and started for the train. An express wagon was piled high with the trunks of the large party. Just before the departure from the legation the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, and Baroness Hengelmuller, dropped in for a last word, and several other members of the Diplomatic Corps called to make their final adieus. This done, the legation was vacated and the party assembled at the Pennsylvania station.

No Indignities Offered.

As the Minister entered the station he was recognized by the crowd, which closed in about him until gently cautioned by the officers. No words of indignity were spoken, and the salutations of those in the crowd were rather agreeable than otherwise. The departing Minister smiled in acknowledgment of the attention given him, and several times touched his hat.

Following him came Señor Pabler Soler, First Secretary of the legation; Señor Acquaroni, Second Secretary; Señors Pla and Almeida, Attachés; Capt. De La Casa, Military Attaché, and Lieut. de Carantha, Naval Attaché, Señors Du Bosc and Galarza, Secretaries of Legation, did not accompany the party, as they will remain until to-morrow in an unofficial capacity.

At the train platform the Minister was greeted by Viscount de Santo Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister, and by Calderon Carlisle, an acquaintance for the last twenty-five years, and counsel of the legation. The party boarded the Pullman sleeper Japan, which had been taken entire. Secret Service men remained at the platform to prevent intrusion, and half a dozen police officers were grouped outside. At no time, however, were their services required.

The Minister stood on the front platform, and had a few parting words with his friends. He spoke feelingly of his departure, saying the circumstances were most painful to him. One of his intimates ventured the suggestion that he would be back soon again under much more favorable circumstances, but he shook his head, and said he feared this could not be the case. He said his request for his passports had been made only after the enactment of a law which attacked Spain's sovereignty, impugned her honor, and insulted her.

Receipt of the Ultimatum.

The departure of the Spanish party brought to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish Legation. A copy of the ultimatum of the United States to Spain was delivered to the Spanish Minister shortly after 11 o'clock to-day. The Minister was prepared for this action, and to the same State Department messenger who brought the ultimatum Señor Polo delivered a note to the Secretary of State, saying that his position here had become untenable and asking for his passports.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, were with Señor Polo when the ultimatum was received. Arrangements were made at once for the transfer of the legation property to the Austrian Legation. This includes the archives, seal, and the Spanish flag. The French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister will act jointly in attending to Spain's interests here, the effects being sent to the Austrian Legation because Austria owns the property of the legation, whereas the French establishment is temporarily leased.

The Spanish Legation had been in comparative calm throughout the early hours of the day, and it began to be apprehended that another day might pass without the signing of the resolution. Señor Polo maintained his imperturbable exterior, although he had abandoned all hope of an outcome other than war. Outside the legation a Lieutenant of Police and an officer were on duty, as a result of the vandalism yesterday in the destruction of the legation sign.

At 10:30 A. M. the Belgian Minister called, followed soon afterward by the French Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Minister. At that time no word had been received of action on the resolution or the ultimatum. About 11:20 o'clock a colored messenger from the State Department appeared at the front door of the Minister's residence, and in an unconventional way announced that he had a message from the State Department for the Spanish Minister.

Request for His Passports.

Señor Polo excused himself from the French Ambassador, with whom he was then engaged, and met the messenger in the legation corridor. He glanced at the inclosure, noting that it was the ultimatum, and bade the messenger wait for a reply. This was already prepared and had been ready since yesterday. It was not a rejoinder to the ultimatum, but a terse request for his passports. Following is the text of the Minister's request:

Legacion de Espana,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1898.

Mr. Secretary:

The resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and approved to-day by the President is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be intrusted to the French Ambassador and to the Austrian-Hungarian Minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

LOUIS POLO DE BERNABE.

Hon. John Sherman,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, &c.

Señor Polo's note to the Department of State caused some mirth by the quaintness of its phrases. The statement that "My permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request you the delivery of my passports" is thought to be unique in diplomatic phraseology.

Preparations for Departure.

This letter was sent to the State Department by the messenger, and the Minister rejoined his friends and await the arrival of his passports. Immediately, however, the calm of the legation gave way to hurried preparations for departure and the dispatching of long cables to Madrid. All of the official and personal effects, long ago packed, [illegible]

were finally locked and sealed, and transportation arrangements were made for the Minister and his staff.

The ultimatum was sent to the Spanish Minister by Judge Day's personal messenger, Edward Savoy, one of the trusted employes of the State Department, who was appointed to his place in 1869 by Hamilton Fish. The messenger in the course of an hour had returned to the State Department with the Minister's application for his passports.

It was not until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon that Savoy made his second trip carrying with him the desired paper. This was a passport for the Minister and his family and suite. It was not in the usual form, but was what is known as a special passport. In general terms it is similar to that presented to Lord Sackville-West when that unfortunate Minister was obliged to retire. In this case it reads as follows:

United States of America, Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, send greeting:

Know ye, that the bearer hereof, Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, accompanied by his family and suite, is about to travel abroad.

These are therefore to request all officers of the United States, or of any State thereof, to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to him all friendly aid and protection in case of need.

In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this 20th day of April, A. D., 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

The passports were accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in which the Secretary expressed his regret that the Minister had felt called upon to take this step.

Spanish Legation Closed.

The Spanish legation will be closed from to-day, the premises being turned over to the owners. A two years' lease had considerable time to run, but the circumstances compel an abandonment of the lease. The Minister took with him his valet, Manuel, and his chef, both of whom came with him from Madrid. Melchoir, the trusty attendant, who has been with many Spanish Ministers here, remains in Washington.

The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon. It had come here by appointment of the Cuban Autonomist Cabinet, for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. Señor Angulo was at the head of the delegation. He left for New York at 4 P. M., and his associates accompanied him. Thus both the representatives of Spain and of Spanish rule in Cuba have terminated their relations here.

The Spanish Legation building was surrounded all day by a curious crowd. Some of them made sketches, while others awaited outward evidences of departure.

The following statement was made to the press at the State Department this afternoon:

"Secretary Sherman expressed his regret that any act of petty vandalism should have been committed upon the office of the Spanish Legation in this city last evening. When somewhat similar indignities were offered by lawless persons a few days ago he wrote to the Commissioners of the District asking that prompt means be taken to prevent any further outrage. They assured him that they would prevent any such acts, but he regrets their failure or inability to do so. The Department of State has properly denounced the attacks upon American Consulates in Spain and Cuba, and the Secretary expresses the sincere hope that all our citizens engaged in such illegal assaults will be severely punished."

MINISTER WOODFORD'S PLANS.

Not to Leave Madrid Until the End of the Period Fixed in the Ultimatum.

MADRID, April 20.—Two policemen are stationed at the corner of the street upon which is situated the residence of the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who began yesterday preparations for his departure from Madrid.

On the departure of Gen. Woodford from Madrid the arms of Great Britain will replace those of the United States over the United States Embassy, and the British Chargé d'Affaires will look after the interests of the United States in Spain. The Liberal says that even Minister Woodford is convinced that war is at hand, having left his farewell cards with the diplomatic body.

Owing to the extraordinary rumors afloat as to Gen. Woodford's leaving Madrid to-night, he was interviewed this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Gen. Woodford said that he would dine out to-night. Miss Woodford and the remaining ladies of the United States Legation, accompanied by Lieut. G. L. Dyer, the United States Naval Attaché, left by the night train for Paris. Probably, apart from his dinner engagement, Gen. Woodford thought it would be better not to accompany the ladies to the station, thus avoiding attracting publicity to their withdrawal. The American Minister's good taste is highly appreciated.

Gen. Woodford, Stanton Sickles, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and Capt. T. H. Bliss, the United States Military Attaché, will leave as soon as the Minister's final instructions from Washington have been carried out.

The United States Vice Consul here, Ignacio F. Hernandez, has resigned. Herbert W. Bowen, American Consul General at Barcelona, will leave that city on Thursday, after transferring his papers to the British Consulate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—No instructions have been sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid to withdraw from Spain. It is said at the department that the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister here does not mean the immediate withdrawal of Mr. Woodford from Madrid. In the view of the department, the action taken by Señor Polo is not an answer to the ultimatum. Accordingly, Mr. Woodford will be continued at Madrid until the Spanish Government has had an opportunity to return such an answer as may be called for, or, failing that, until Saturday, when he will withdraw.

There is some uneasiness here lest Gen. Woodford may be in more or less danger from the mob, which is especially vicious in Spain at this time. Reports of hostile demonstrations are constantly received and the Consuls of this Government are known to be in considerable danger in almost every city of Spain. It is quite probable that most of them will leave that country to-morrow and Friday. The fury of the populace has not yet reached uncontrollable heights in Madrid, and Minister Woodford has said that he has no fears of violence or of experiencing any difficulty in getting to France after the ultimatum is rejected.

LONDON, April 20.—A special dispatch from Corunna, Spain, says the United States Consul there, Julio Harmony, has received orders to leave Corunna and has handed the archives of the American Consulate to the British Consul.

WOODFORD MAY BE DISMISSED.

Likely to Receive His Passports at 8 o'Clock This Morning.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, says:

"Gen. Woodford's family left to-night by the ordinary express for Biarritz. The American Minister himself has taken tickets for the South of France express to-morrow. He has received extensive dispatches of instructions.

"It is doubted whether he will have an opportunity of presenting the American ultimatum, since, in all probability, Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, will send him his passports at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, (Thursday,) with a declaration that diplomatic relations between the two Governments have been broken off.

"Gen. Woodford has handed the archives of the legation to the British Embassy, where he dined to-night."

THE POWERS DOING NOTHING.

Joint European Action Declared Out of the Question.

LONDON, April 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard, declaring that joint European action is out of the question, says:

"After President McKinley's message the Ambassadors at Washington asked their Governments to authorize them formally to declare at the White House that the message had made an unpleasant impression, but the proposal failed to recommend itself to various Governments. England flatly refused, and Germany asked what practicable object was attainable. The [illegible] revealed the opinion that it would be a great mistake to make joint representation of any kind, and that it would have been better for one or two powers to offer friendly advice separately.

"The Fremdenblatt thinks that though the United States is superior in strength she may find her task harder than she expects, while, on the other hand, the war may prove a reviving force for Spain, from [illegible]"

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED NOW

The President and the War Department Chafing at the Delay in Congress.

REGULAR ARMY INSUFFICIENT

The Call for Volunteers Ready to be Issued as Soon as Authority Is Obtained—Plans to Co-operate with the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President and the War Department are interested very greatly in the immediate passage of the Volunteer Army bill that was drafted by direction of the Secretary of War and introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday. So deeply concerned has Mr. McKinley become that he called into conference to-day the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Wagner, Chief of the Information Division of the War Department; Gen. Miles, Admiral Sicard, Capt. Crowninshield, and others, to discuss the plans of war, with special reference to the volunteer forces and their operations in Cuba in conjunction with the navy.

It was decided at the conference that the President should issue his proclamation calling for the volunteers the moment the bill is passed by Congress. It was earnestly hoped by the President and the heads of the departments that the bill would become a law to-day. If it had, the proclamation, which has been drawn, would have been issued to-morrow, and the forces of the United States would soon have been of sufficient strength to meet any emergency.

To urge upon Congress the necessity of passing the bill at once, Col. Wagner was asked to go before the Senate Committee and state the exact condition of affairs in the army and the absolute inability of the country to invade Cuba with the regular army alone. The Secretary of War also sent an urgent note to the committee to the same effect. When the news came to the departments that it was almost certain the bill would be passed before night there was rejoicing everywhere, which was soon turned into disappointment when it was learned that the Senate probably would consider the Cuban independence resolution all day.

It is now probable that the regular army will have to invade the island and wait in comparative inaction for the formation and dispatch of the volunteer forces. As the National Guard will form the great bulk of the first volunteer troops, the reinforcements can be sent to Cuba very rapidly when once the call for volunteers is issued, but every postponement means a loss of time precious to the army in the field, and may mean the cost of lives through an unnecessary delay.

The army wishes to go to Cuba with the intention of making a short, sharp campaign against Havana first, and then against the remaining forces of Spain in the island. To do this will require very much larger forces than the regular army now has. To get these additional forces the only recourse is the volunteers. Until the regular army is reinforced in Cuba, army men say, it will not be possible to make a decisive campaign.

It is understood that a thorough understanding has been arrived at between the American forces and the forces of Gomez and Garcia, and that the two enemies of Spain will be allies in the war from the start. This relieves the minds of the military men, as to give up such aid as the revolutionists can afford would be, in their judgment, perilous in the extreme. It is probable, therefore, that Gomez and Gen. Miles will march at the same time against the Spaniards intrenched at Havana and elsewhere.

The statement is made on high authority that Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban Republic in this country, in company with one of the Brigadiers of Gomez's army, was in consultation with Gen. Miles to-day arranging for co-operation in the conduct of the campaign in Cuba against Spain. It is said that Mr. Palma was summoned here for this conference.

It was said by a prominent army officer to-day that the first call for volunteers would be for about 80,000 men. The points of general mobilization for them prior to their departure for Cuba have not been determined. It is likely they will at first be concentrated at some point in the States from which they come, and there be drilled, disciplined, and equipped for active work.

It has been the purpose of the department, in deference to the wishes of the National Guardsmen, to allow them to preserve their own organizations in the event that they are called into the service of the United States, but the National Guard regiments are all organized on the three battalion basis, and each infantry regiment consists of twelve companies, with three Majors, battalion Adjutants, &c. The regular army organization provides for one Major, and a very much reduced staff of officers and ten companies. It manifestly is impossible, therefore, to muster the National Guardsmen into the army with their present organization, and it is believed to be inexpedient to attempt to reorganize the guard on so short notice. Secretary Alger, with Gen. Miles, went over to the White House about noon and spent some time with the President in an attempt to find some way to remedy this condition of affairs.

A communication received at the War Department to-day from the President of the Lone Star Steamship Line, containing statistics of the imports of meat cattle into Cuba, gave a good deal of solace to the department officials. It showed that 41,850 head of cattle were imported last year and that at present the supply of meat on hand is very short. This would greatly aid the task of reducing the island by blockade and starvation.

OVATION TO ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Fort Sheridan Empty Save for Thirty Sick and Sorry Men.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Battery A of the Second Artillery and Troops C and G of the First Cavalry, United States Army, 300 men, left Fort Sheridan this afternoon for Chickamauga. The troops were brought to this city over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and transferred to the Illinois Central, by which route they will be taken direct to Chattanooga. The cavalry is in command of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Vielee. Capt. George S. Grimes commands the artillery.

The departure of the cavalry and artillery leaves only thirty men at Fort Sheridan. Those, although on the sick list, were much disappointed on being left behind, and fired a farewell salute as their comrades boarded the cars.

The passage of the Third Infantry from Fort Snelling on its way to Mobile was witnessed by a large crowd, which had staid up all night to greet Col. Page and his men. They arrived at 3:35, and after a brief stop went on by way of the Illinois Central Road.

Their progress all the way from St. Paul was marked by greetings with bands, speeches, flowers, and cheers. The appearance of the regulars here was the signal for loud applause. At Kankakee, the citizens brought ninety gallons of coffee to the station for the soldiers' breakfast.

All day to-day the progress of the train through Illinois was marked by patriotic demonstrations on the part of the citizens of the towns through which it passed. There are 650 members to the Third, and many of them have seen rough service.

To Use Pack Trains in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Such information as the War Department has been able to obtain from persons familiar with the Cuban climate has led it to believe that the proposed pack trains are about the only means available for the transportation of supplies to an army in the field in Cuba. The regular Quartermaster's train of fine four-wheeled wagons, drawn by from six to eight mules, it is said, would be absolutely useless in Cuba during the rainy season, though they may be available after that, should the war last. "The bottom drops out of the roads," as they say in the West, in the rainy season in Cuba, and pack trains therefore will be used.

To Repel Invasion from Mexico.

DALLAS, Texas, April 20.—Gov. Culberson to-day ordered the entire ranger force to the Mexican frontier to repel any invasion from that country that Spanish sympathizers may make. Orders were issued to recruit every company to double its present strength.

To Buy More Rapid-Fire Guns Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is said the War Department is making arrangements for purchasing an additional number of machine rapid-fire guns in Europe.

THE TROOPS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Cavalry and Artillery Pour Into Town—Gen. Brooke, with Staff, Arrives from Chicago.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20.—Cavalry and artillery from all parts of the country poured into Chattanooga to-day. Major Gen. John R. Brooke and his staff of the Department of the Lakes, arrived from Chicago late this afternoon, to assume command at the Chickamauga camping ground. Gen. Brooke came on a special train over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad from Nashville, the regular train having been so much delayed before reaching that point by trains carrying the troops, horses, and the camp equipment of the Third Cavalry, who were on their way to Chickamauga from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., that connections were impossible.

Gen. Brooke was met some distance out of Chattanooga by Quartermaster General Lee, who reviewed the general situation with his superior officer and accompanied him to Chattanooga. Following close upon Gen. Brooke's arrival came the first section of the train, carrying two squadrons of the Third Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in command of Majors Wessell and Loud, with the horses, wagons, and camp outfits.

It was not until 5 P. M., however, that the thousands who had gathered in the Union Station and the railroad yards had a chance to give vent to their enthusiasm. When the second section came in with the coaches filled with brawny blue-coated warriors from the West, cheer after cheer went up from the crowds. The soldiers cheered in return, while a bugler on the platform of the front coach sounded the call to arms, and as the train slowly pulled into the station the outstretched hands of the troops were filled with flowers by pretty girls.

Far into the night companies of cavalry kept coming in, four train loads of troops from Fort Myer, with their horses and accoutrements arriving at intervals of about an hour. Besides these, two trains with troops from Forts Porter and Niagara, N. Y., passed through Chattanooga early in the evening on their way to Tampa, Fla. Owing to the lateness of the hour of arrival of most of the soldiers, no attempt was made to convey them to the Chickamauga camping grounds.

The trains were switched on to a side track and guards were thrown out, the troops spending the night quietly in the yards. Early in the morning, however, the men, with their horses and equipments, will be conveyed to Chickamauga, and by to-morrow night a city of white tents will have arisen on that historic battlefield.

Gen. Brooke said this evening that for the present he and his staff will make their headquarters at the Reid House, a hotel in Chattanooga, which during the civil war was known as the Crutchfield House and was used as a hospital by both the Federal and Confederate troops at different times during the campaign around Chattanooga. Gen. Brooke's field equipment is expected to arrive to-morrow or Friday, and after that time he will make his headquarters with the troops under his command at Chickamauga. To-morrow Gen. Brooke will go to Chickamauga to look over the grounds and direct the placing of the troops as they arrive.

It is probable that Col. A. K. Arnold of the First Cavalry will be placed in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, he being the senior of the six Colonels who will soon be in the field. Col. G. C. Hunt of the Second, who is next in seniority, will, it is expected, command the Second Brigade. In expectation of an early calling out of the militia, Adjt. Gen. Charles Sykes of the Tennessee State Militia came from Nashville to-day and held a conference with representatives of the East Tennessee Militia, including the commanding officers of the Knoxville and Chattanooga Militia, as to the best methods of mobilizing the troops at Chattanooga and discussing details of equipment. It is the general belief among the militia officers that the Tennessee troops will be ordered to Chattanooga inside of a week or ten days.

Great excitement was produced at Camp Boynton, Chickamauga, when an order came this morning at 2:30 o'clock from Gen. Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, ordering Col. Burt to proceed with the Twenty-fifth Infantry to Mobile at once. Col. Burt quickly began to break camp, but within three-quarters of an hour the order of Gen. Graham was countermanded by the War Department. Col. Burt is at a loss to understand these conflicting orders, but the presumption is that Gen. Graham, through mistake, issued the order regardless of the fact that the Twenty-fifth is in the Department of the Lakes, under jurisdiction of Gen. Brooke, through whom all orders to the regiment should be delivered.

CANNON ROARS FOR THE SEVENTH.

All Denver Turns Out to Bid the Regiment Godspeed.

DENVER, Col., April 20.—The departure of the Seventh Infantry from Fort Logan for the South to-day, together with the news from Washington, stirred up a measure of enthusiasm in Denver that was never before witnessed since it became a city. It was made a holiday, business and the schools being suspended.

At the request of a thousand leading citizens, the troops, instead of embarking at the fort, were brought into the city and paraded in heavy marching order. Business houses and residences were generally decorated, but along the line of march there seemed to be a solid bank of red, white, and blue on each side of the street.

The Seventh was welcomed at the station by the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic posts. Amid the continuous roar of cannon, located in different parts of the city, and the cheers from tens of thousands of throats, it started. It was a continual ovation from start to finish, and several times the soldiers halted to receive gifts of flowers.

The troops embarked at 4 P. M., and will reach New Orleans Friday night.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Governor's Guard Inspected in Harrisburg—All Ready to Serve.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—The Governor's Troop was inspected this afternoon by Major Millar of Scranton, Inspector of the Third Brigade, in the presence of 3,000 people. Gov. Hastings and Adjt. Gen. Stewart were present. The Governor and Adjutant General will to-morrow inspect the State Arsenal and camp and garrison equipage of the National Guard.

The guard was never as splendidly equipped, and in response to a call for troops the entire division of 9,000 officers and men can be placed in the field under canvas in twenty-four hours.

The Governor is delighted with the spirit of patriotism that prevails in Pennsylvania as evidenced by the numerous offers of service since the destruction of the Maine. More than 600 letters and telegrams have been received at the Executive Department during the past six weeks from all classes of people to volunteer in the event of hostilities with Spain. Every one of these offers has been acknowledged by the Executive and carefully tabulated and filed under the direction of Private Secretary Beitler.

The course of procedure is the same in the Adjutant General's office.

If the Governor were to accept the services of all who have responded, 50,000 volunteers would go to the front from Pennsylvania. These offers have come from old soldiers, ex-members of the National Guard, patriotic societies, and former officers of the regular army, who have entered the United States service from this State. More than 100 women have offered their services as nurses. If there is a war with Spain, the Keystone State will respond quickly and generously to any demand made upon it by the President and the Governor.

Gen. Miles to Go on Inspection Tour.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The present expectation is that Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will leave this city on Saturday for a tour of inspection of the points where the regular army will be mobilized in the South. He will be accompanied by a number of his aides and the first stop, it is now said, will be at the Chickamauga battlefield. After spending some time there, the General will proceed to the other points, returning thereafter to Washington.

Medical Men Want to Serve.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has had applications for positions by over 1,000 persons in the medical profession. The Surgeon General, however, thinks the regular army medical corps is adequate for all present purposes. In the event of the occupation of Cuba, the department would make an effort to obtain physicians who are immune to yellow fever for service there.

Shipping Gold from Havana.

HAVANA, April 20.—The steamer City of Washington left here this morning, having on board [illegible] in French gold, shipped by the Borjes firm. The steamer Orizaba arrived here to-day.

ARMY MOVEMENTS HERE

Battery F, Second Artillery, Passes Through the City on Its Way to Chickamauga.

CHEERED BY A DENSE THRONG

Arrangements Made to Transport Troops to Cuba—Big Shipment of Powder Arrives from Abroad—Signal Station at Quogue.

The Fall River boat Priscilla, which reached her pier at Murray Street, North River, at 6 A. M. yesterday, brought seventy-three men and three officers, constituting Light Battery F of the Second Artillery, United States Army, who are on their way from Fort Adams, Newport, to Chickamauga. They brought with them six 3.2-inch field guns, six caissons and timbers, fifty-four horses, and one battery wagon, besides several commissary wagons, with thirty days' rations for the men and five days' forage for the horses. The battery was in command of First Lieut. E. St. John Greible. The other officers are Lieut. Altman and Surgeon Munson.

The guns and their carriages, as well as the other wagons, were transported directly from the Fall River Line pier to Jersey City on Annex Boat No. 4 of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The horses and men marched down West Street to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, where a ferryboat was waiting specially for them.

A Sturdy-Looking Lot.

The troops rode through a dense throng of spectators, who cheered them all along the route. The men were a strong and sturdy-looking lot, their uniforms consisting of blue trousers, blue cape overcoat, campaign hat, and leggins. The majority were young men, but there were a few old campaigners. The command was landed at the foot of Bay Street, Jersey City, where a special train was awaiting it. The train consisted of five flat cars for the guns and wagons, four stock cars for the horses, three coaches for the troops, and one baggage car.

It is expected that the battery will be joined in Washington by Capt. Parkhurst of the Fourth Artillery, who has been assigned to command it. The battery has been without a Captain for some time. The regiment to which the command belongs is one of the oldest artillery regiments in the country. Nearly 90 per cent. of the men are native-born Americans.

The next body of troops expected to arrive at Weehawken over the West Shore Railroad is the Third Cavalry, Col. S. B. M. Young, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They were expected to leave their quarters last night, and are due to arrive here this morning at 7 o'clock, on their way to Chickamauga.

Arrangements have been completed by Col. A. S. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, for the transportation of troops from Southern ports to Cuba, and the vessels selected for the service are ready to sail. The Government has had no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of first-class steam vessels of good speed for this service, and has a splendid fleet to draw upon in case the army is increased.

Vessels Offered for Transports.

Among the companies which have offered vessels to the Government for this service are the following, with the names of the vessels and the passenger-carrying capacity of each:

Iron Steamboat Company, New York: Taurus, 2,000; Cetus, 1,800; Perseus, 1,800; Pegasus, 1,800. Plant System, Tampa, Fla.: Mascotte, 1,000; Olivette, 1,000; Florida, 1,000. Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation Company, Philadelphia: Republic, 2,600. New York and Texas Steamship, New York: Colorado, 1,000; Leona, 1,000; Alamo, 1,000; Lampasas, 1,000. Southern Pacific Company, New York: Aransas, 1,000; Gussie, 1,000; Morgan, 1,000; Whitney, 1,000.

The Government has already secured several of these vessels, and, it is said, will eventually secure all of them, with several others whose names are withheld for the present. It is explained that the department has deemed it advisable to charter rather than purchase all the ships it may need for the transportation of troops, and that all the vessels engaged will be assembled at the various points on the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf coast most convenient for the embarkation of troops.

In accordance with hurried orders received from Washington, a large force of men was put to work yesterday morning erecting a signal station at Quogue, L. I., for the use of the Signal Corps of the New York Naval Militia. All the carpenters from the surrounding villages were put to work on the frame tower, and worked all night. The members of the Signal Corps will probably be at their posts to-night. Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service has been authorized by the Government to use the life-saving crews in co-operating with the Signal Corps in watching for hostile vessels.

Powder Comes from Europe.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Mississippi, from London yesterday, delivered to the army authorities 627 packages and 340 barrels of powder, recently purchased abroad by the Government for use in the Hotchkiss and Vicker-Maxim guns. The guns were purchased in England for use in the coast fortifications, and fourteen of the twenty-eight purchased have already arrived. The amount of powder received yesterday weighed about 96,000 pounds, 62,000 pounds in barrels were for the Hotchkiss guns, and 54,000 for the Maxims. The powder was transferred in scows to Fort Wadsworth last night.

The Mississippi brought also eighteen cases of rapid-fire guns and twelve cases of gun castings. The Mohawk of the same line, also arrived yesterday and brought forty-four cases of rapid-firing guns, twenty-six packages of gun castings, and fourteen pieces of gun machinery.

Transportation was secured yesterday for a 12-inch gun from Sandy Hook to Hawkins Point, Md. The gun weighs 116,500 pounds, and will be shipped over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was stated yesterday by army officers on Governors Island that the war balloons recently brought to Fort Wadsworth from the West would be tested there within a few days, and would then be sent to the army headquarters at Chickamauga or Tampa for use in the field. The balloons were originally constructed for that purpose rather than for coast fortifications.

Lieut. Col. Weston has been detached as General Purchasing Agent of the Department of the East at New York and ordered to report to Major Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga. His successor, Major Wells Willard, arrived here yesterday. Col. Weston will start for his new post next Sunday.

COMPANY RAISED IN NEW ORLEANS.

All Yellow Fever Immunes—Ask to Go to the Front.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representatives Davey and Meyer of Louisiana received the following telegram to-day from New Orleans:

"We have organized a company and want to go to the front on the first call, attached to the Fourth Battalion. But willing to go anywhere, or with any one. Please see authorities and advise us what to do. All yellow fever immunes.

"C. F. POOL, Captain,
"T. D. WHARTON, First Lieutenant."

Mr. Pool and Mr. Wharton are both well-known journalists of New Orleans. As the company consists of picked men who are not subject to the dread yellow fever, Mr. Meyer says that they would unquestionably make the most desirable soldiers to go to Cuba. He and Judge Davey presented the offer to President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL.

President Thomson Not Appointed to the Staff of the Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was seen to-day in reference to his reported appointment on the staff of the Secretary of War to look after the transportation of the army.

Mr. Thomson stated that no such appointment had been made, but that the Administration at Washington was cognisant of the fact that it could call upon him freely for any service that he could render in any emergency that might arise. He said he did not believe that there would be occasion for any special military organization such as was necessary during the rebellion, when the reconstruction, operation, and management of railway lines taken from the Confederates was an important factor in the prosecution of the war.

STATE NATIONAL GUARD

Gen. Roe Says a Large Percentage of the Men Has Volunteered for Service.

QUOTA FROM THIS STATE 6,000

The Guardsmen Can Move at Short Notice—Activity at All the Armories and Much Recruiting Going On.

All the reports made by the commanding officers of the various military organizations in this city, in accordance with the instructions issued by Gov. Black to ascertain what percentage of the State troops would volunteer in the event of a call by the President of the United States, were in the hands of Major Gen. Roe, State commander of the National Guard, yesterday morning. He seemed much pleased with the result of the canvass, and while he would not divulge the exact figures contained in the reports, said that fully 80 to 85 per cent. of the 8,000 men composing the militia of New York City had volunteered their services to the Government. He said:

"By far the greater majority of the members of the regiments whose reports I have received have announced their intention of serving wherever they may be called upon to go, and are ready to start as soon as the call is issued. On his orders of April 17 the Adjutant General intimated that if 60 to 70 per cent. of the men volunteered, it would be deemed sufficient, and, in that event, men of families would not be required or expected to enlist. Now, as matters stand, we have more than the percentage of volunteers required."

The entire militia strength of the State is 14,000, and of this number 8,000 are members of regiments and organizations in this city. If the first call for volunteers should demand 80,000 men, it is the opinion of the commanding officers that the quota which will fall to the State of New York will be about 6,000. Reports from other regiments in the State, although not yet complete, indicate that the percentage of volunteers is fully as large as that of this city's organizations, and it is estimated, therefore, that over 11,000 men will be available, or 5,000 men more than will be required.

As for determining which regiments would be the first called upon under these circumstances, it was the opinion of Major Gen. Roe that those who can show the best standard of efficiency will be the first selected.

As nearly as could be ascertained, the number of men which each regiment and organization will furnish in the event of a general call is as follows:

Strength of the National Guard.

Squadron A, about 100 men.
Troop C, about 110, or nearly its full strength.
First Battery of Artillery, about 80 men and officers.
Second Artillery, about 85 men and officers.
The Seventh Regiment, which has 1,072 officers and men, and is the only one in the State which is, according to the United States regulations requiring 1,000 men to a regiment, a complete one, will send no less than 900 men and officers.
The Eighth Regiment is considered good for about 575.
The Ninth will send over 600.
The Twelfth can be counted upon for over 750.
The Thirteenth, with a total strength of 613, has 400 men who are willing to serve.
The Fourteenth offers about 550 men and officers.
The Twenty-second reports about 700 men who have already volunteered.
The Twenty-third estimates its number of volunteers at over 600.
The Forty-seventh Regiment estimates its volunteers at 500.
The Sixty-ninth will furnish about 560 men.
The Seventy-first has nearly 700 volunteers.

At the different armories throughout the city all was quiet last night. Drills were held in the Seventy-first, Ninth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, and in all the others more or less recruiting was going on. Applicants for enlistment have become so numerous that the surgeons are kept busy until midnight making out their certificates, and the standard of men recruited are selected with great care as far as physical efficiency is concerned.

The Third Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment had target practice in the regimental armory, at the Boulevard and Sixty-second Street, Major Charles J. Feiter commanding. Companies C, E, and G took part. After the work was over the companies held a meeting, and talked about the coming war. The question of going to the front was submitted, and by a unanimous vote decided in the affirmative, with one condition. That is the retention of their organization to be granted by the Government. The men think this should be allowed, and say very few will volunteer as individuals if the Government insists in breaking up the regiment.

At the Fifth Brigade headquarters the officers met for the purpose of passing on promotions and making appointments. Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was appointed Aide de Camp to Brig. Gen. Smith, and accepted the appointment. He had at first thought of declining on the ground that he would not be sent to the front, but when assured that he would get his share of active service, he reconsidered.

Col. Duffy was passed and sworn in as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Commissary John A. Davidson of the Sixty-ninth was appointed Regimental Adjutant and J. Duncan Emmet, Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth, was appointed Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The elections of First Lieut. Hallock, Company C, Eighth Regiment; Second Lieut. J. Hayden Bates, Company F, Eighth Regiment, and Second Lieut. L. J. Jocelyn, Company H, Seventh Regiment, were confirmed.

Major Gen. Roe received the following telegram from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, who is in Albany:

"If you can discover the officer or man who gave to the press the telegram relating to percentage of National Guard for volunteers, the Commander in Chief directs that you place him in arrest at once."

The Adjutant General, it was said, was indignant that his private telegram to Gen. Roe requesting him to ascertain how many men of the First, Second, and Third Brigades would volunteer should have been made public.

The Brooklyn Regiments.

Members of nearly all the Brooklyn National Guard organizations were at their armories last night, though few of them were drilling, and the war prospect was the general subject of conversation. The Twenty-third Regiment has forty new recruits, and one company took in eleven men on Monday night. The men of the Twenty-third who were at the armory last night declared that they were ready to go either as volunteers or with their regiments, as the Government might require, although they hoped they would be able to maintain their regimental organization.

At the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Companies I and K were drilling. Lieut. Col. Kline, who commands the regiment, has made a report to Gen. Roe in regard to the disposition of his men on the subject of volunteering. He said that there was no truth in a report in a morning newspaper that Company I had voted against going as volunteers. Company I, he said, had held no meeting.

Troop C, the cavalry organization, held a drill. The officers and men are all impatient to be ordered to active service, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

Commander Stayton of the Second Naval Battalion said that he had received no orders, but believed his battalion is to man a mosquito fleet for the defense of New York Harbor. The First Battalion will man The Yankee, and may be ordered on duty to-day.

At the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, many applications were received from citizens to join the regiment, and a large number of the veterans assembled and expressed their desire to re-enlist in the event of hostilities.

Mrs. H. H. Quick, President of the Woman's Auxiliary Corps, recently organized to look after the members of the regiment, was at the armory with twelve other members. They said they had finished 300 comfort bags for the men. The corps will be at the armory all day to-day serving out the bags.

THE THIRTEENTH DIVIDED.

Companies G, H, I, and K, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, met at the armory to pass on the question whether or not they should volunteer for service against Spain. In three of the companies the vote was unanimous. Company G, the famous Beecher company, voted unanimously against volunteering, and Companies H and K unanimously in favor. Company I voted for volunteering by 27 to 12.

Sixty-five of the sixty-nine members of Company G were present. The company is commanded by Capt. Harry Williams. The company took the same action at the outset of the civil war, insisting on going to the front under its own officers. The resolutions adopted declare the company will gladly serve, but is unwilling to volunteer if it will have to serve under other officers than its own.

Company K was enthusiastic. In Company K there were repeated demonstrations, and when the vote was announced there was prolonged cheering. The debate in Company I was prolonged, and there was much enthusiasm when, after 11 o'clock, its vote was announced.

GUARDSMEN MAY PROTEST.

In spite of the reports made through Major Gen. Roe it was said late last night that all was not harmony in the National Guard ranks in this city.

While the men were perfectly willing to volunteer, they were opposed to having the identity of their organizations destroyed, and they were more strongly opposed to losing the officers now in command. There was a story afloat that some means would be taken to make the feeling plain to the authorities in Washington.

During the afternoon some of the leading officers of the Guard, it is said, got together and decided that the time had come for open and united action against any proposal to deprive the men of the National Guard of their regular officers in case of hostilities. It was decided at the conference yesterday that the best way to set forth the demands or wishes of the Guard would be for the field officers of the Guard in this city, and probably Brooklyn, to meet and see what steps should be taken to preserve the complete identity of the organizations in case of war. Arrangements for this meeting were determined upon should the events of to-day indicate that the authorities at Washington intended to get new officers for the various commands.

THE ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Lieut. Commander Hawley arrived here from Cleveland to-day with the news that about 400 members of the Illinois naval militia would be drafted for the purpose of defending the Atlantic Coast, taking their places on the auxiliary cruisers now being rigged for coast defense in the Government yards.

Government recruiting offices were opened at the armory of the Naval Militia upon the arrival of Commander Hawley. Two hundred men and boys presented themselves. To-day the first opportunity to be accepted was afforded the many applicants for admission to naval service, and it required the strong arm of a half-score uniformed members of the naval battalion to restrain the men from breaking into Lieut. Commander Hawley's office. Like wild animals the men scrambled for the door. Every hour brought reinforcements, until the steps leading to the Michigan Avenue Armory were crowded with would-be men-o'-war.

Commander Hawley said:

"The Detroit battalion was the last ordered out by the department, and the next order undoubtedly will be for the Illinois Naval Militia. I cannot say for a certainty that they will be sent aboard the St. Paul and St. Louis, but at any rate they will go on one of the half dozen or more coast ships that are being prepared for the service."

FIRST INFANTRY'S SEND OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The First Regiment, United States Infantry, comprising 500 men, left here for New Orleans over the Southern Pacific Railway to-day. The departure of the soldiers caused a popular demonstration such as has never been equaled here.

At least 200,000 persons assembled along the line of march from the Presidio to the ferry, and there was a continuous roar of cheering as the soldiers marched by. Intense enthusiasm was displayed throughout the city. Thousands of school children, who had been granted a half holiday, sang patriotic songs and waved small flags, while others strewed the path of the departing warriors with flowers.

The troops were escorted from the Presidio to the station by the entire police force of the city and a troop of the United States cavalry.

A RELIEF SHIP CHARTERED.

The Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday chartered the Mallory Line steamer State of Texas to carry relief supplies to Cuba, and the work of getting aboard the 1,200 tons of supplies was begun last night. The vessel is scheduled to leave here for Key West next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in charge of General Field Agent J. B. Hubbell and Dr. E. Egan of the National Red Cross Society. There, it is said, she will take on board about twenty-five members of the Red Cross Society, including Miss Clara Barton, before sailing for Cuba.

As the Cuban Central Relief Committee is in direct daily touch with the State Department, the future movements of this vessel, as announced yesterday by Chairman Barton, furnishes the best information obtainable as to when the United States troops will embark for Cuba.

"The State of Texas," Mr. Barton said, "will make the trip to Key West in four days, and upon her arrival there will be furnished with a naval convoy, according to the stipulations of the Geneva treaty, before going to Cuba, and will probably sail from that port at once in charge of Miss Barton and a large part of her forces."

Mr. Barton, when reminded that Miss Barton had maintained that her place in Cuba was behind the American Army and not in front of it, replied: "You may be sure that she will be behind the army in this case."

Mr. Barton refused to state the precise hour next Wednesday that the State of Texas would sail from Key West. His significant statement that the Red Cross forces would go behind the American Army is taken to mean that the troops will embark for Cuba on Wednesday.

Miss Barton arrived here yesterday morning from Washington and went to the house of Chairman Barton, who is her nephew. She held a conference there last night with Drs. Hubbell and Egan, Chairman Barton, and Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the Cuban Relief Committee, in which ways and means for continuing the relief work in Cuba were discussed. Miss Barton could only talk briefly for publication, pleading pressure of business. She said that she hoped to be in Cuba again very soon, and reiterated her former statement that she had been treated with uniform courtesy by Capt. Gen. Blanco and all his officers. She will start this morning for Key West.

A second supply steamer will be sent forward next week. The steamship Evelyn of the Ward Line will probably be chartered for the service.

SAGASTA PREDICTS WAR.

LONDON, April 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, on being asked the opinion of the Cabinet as to the outlook, replied: "War! War!! War!!!"

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, comments on Señor Sagasta's speech at the meeting of the Ministerialists Tuesday as sharply undeceiving those who were misguided enough to imagine that by some vague, unspecified concession or other Spain might be passively induced to abdicate her sovereignty in Cuba.

Disorder in Spanish Cities.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"At Valencia the medical students have organized demonstrations, and burned an American flag. At Santiago, also, there has been a demonstration of students, but it was not characterized by any special incident."

Great Britain Asks an Explanation.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, today received the British Chargé d'Affaires, who put forward on behalf of his Government an urgent request for an explanation as to how Spain will carry out her right of visiting ships in case of war."

Only 80,000 Tons of Coal in Cuba.

LONDON, April 21.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn from a trustworthy source that the total amount of coal in the possession of the Government and in private hands throughout Cuba available in the event of war is 80,000 tons."

The Autonomist Delegate Here.

Manuel Rafael Angulo, Delegate to the United States of the Cuban Autonomist Government, came to this city from Washington last night, in company with his wife and child. He will remain in this city to await developments. He said that he hoped there would soon be an end of fighting in Cuba. He did not think the trouble between the United States and Spain would last long, but would not say just what his reasons for believing this were.

SCANDAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

City Treasurer Widber Said to Have Stolen Over $100,000 in Cash From the Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—City Treasurer Augustus C. Widber, it was found to-day, is a defaulter for at least $116,000, and perhaps the amount of his peculations may reach $200,000. Widber has disappeared and no trace of him has yet been discovered.

Examinations of his accounts show that he stole in the crudest way. His method was not to falsify accounts, but to abstract gold from bags in the City Treasury and substitute silver dollars for twenty-dollar pieces. He slit bags just below where they were tied and sealed and, after removing coin, sewed them again neatly. It is not known how long his peculations had been going on or whether any bags of coin that he tampered with had been passed by the official examiners who inspect city cash every six months.

What led to his exposure was his conduct last night, when he was seen in the local Tenderloin very much intoxicated. Hints he dropped when in a maudlin condition led to an inspection of his cash and detection of his thefts. It is said he has lavished most of his money on the race track and women. He had been playing the races for months, and even started a stable. Last night, to one of his intimates, Widber confessed he had taken $116,000, but claimed he could make the shortage good if given time. The city is only protected in $100,000 bonds.

A TROOPER DIES SUDDENLY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—William B. Southard, a lawyer, while drilling with the Essex Troop, of which he was a member, in the Roseville Armory to-night, dropped from his horse dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. He was thirty-three years old and married.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles Usnaga, United States Consular Agent in Cuba; ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia.

NORMANDIE—Ex-Congressman R. S. Hamilton, Providence, R. I.

MARLBOROUGH—Benjamin Flagler, Niagara Falls.

GERLACH—Dr. Gonzale de la Camara, wife, and four children, Havana.

PLAZA—Jose de la Camara, wife, and children, Havana.

MANHATTAN—Major W. H. Rexford, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. F. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Connally, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and fancy goods; Astor House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Stoner, corsets and holiday goods; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, yarns and worsteds; F. J. Leonard, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, clothing; J. Feiss, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckholm, hats and caps; Hotel Savoy.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks, trimmings, and velvets; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Gilmer & Co., Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Guy, notions, laces, hosiery, and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss J. V. White, skirts, wrappers, and underwear; 371 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Gimbel, Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Gimbel, boys' clothing, cloaks, and suits; 371 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; M. Lasker, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading Penn.; T. B. Illig, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' jewelry, and stationery; A. W. Hoff, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; J. Ives, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 83 Walker Street; Continental Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods; 699 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, clothing; Hoffman House.
Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Lehman, woolens; A. Lehman, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. McFarland, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss J. E. McMahon, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.
Model Clothing Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. August, clothing; Hoffman House.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Everett House.
Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Union Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Patterson, J. S., & Son, Findlay, Ohio; J. S. Patterson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Perry, Seaton, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Albert.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. B. Bernheimer, general buyer; E. Guggenheimer, notions; Hoffman House.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, notions and furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; J. H. Lempert, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; E. H. Smith, silks and muslin underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sleiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; D. B. Forbes, dress goods and silks; Grand Union Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.
Tedcastle, A. W., & Co., Rome, Ga.; Luke McDonald, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Techner, C., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Techner, ladies' suits; Hotel Albert.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; B. Wasserman, notions; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. E. Coakley, skirts; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:20 A. M.—132 Ridge Street; Ann Weller; damage, $10.
10:40 A. M.—2 Burling Slip; United States Chemical Manufacturing Company; damage, $25,000.
12:40 P. M.—1,493 Amsterdam Avenue; L. Kaufman; no damage.
1:50 P. M.—629 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.
8:20 P. M.—43 Cedar Street; Queens County Insurance Company; no damage.
8:45 P. M.—Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; Union Railway Company; damage, $5.
9:30 P. M.—3 Bayard Street; Isaac Lavine; damage, $5.
9:35 P. M.—58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; William Snyder; damage, [illegible]

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ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Urgency Measure Providing for Volunteer Forces Passed Without a Division.

PERMANENT IN CHARACTER

Changed So that All Regimental Officers Are to be Appointed by the Governors of the States—Other Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House to-day, without division, passed as an emergency war measure the bill empowering the President to call out the volunteer forces, and providing for their organization. Both the President and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity of the passage of the bill to-day, and Chairman Hull of the Military Committee drove it through under whip and spur. The bill was drafted at the War Department, introduced in the House yesterday, and considered and reported by the committee to-day. No such expedition could have been possible, except under the stress of war pressure. The bill is permanent in its character. The principal change made in the bill as introduced was that the appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the Governors of the States, instead of by the President, as was proposed originally by the War Department. This action conforms to the practice of the civil war.

No serious opposition developed to the bill as a whole, but many of its provisions aroused fierce debate. A determined but unsuccessful attempt was made to have company and regimental officers made elective by the respective commands, instead of appointed by the Governor. Mr. Cannon of Illinois tried to get an amendment in providing that the Government employes who enlist shall have their places back when the war is over, but the House promptly sat upon the scheme.

Mr. Hull in calling up the bill this morning asked for its immediate consideration. He explained that the committee had agreed to the measure at a special meeting this morning. It was a very urgent measure, he said. The Secretary of War had appealed to him this morning to press it, and he had just had a message from the White House saying that the passage of the bill to-day was imperative. Mr. Hull said that the committee had made only one important change in the bill as prepared by the War Department. That change reserved to the Governors of the States the power to appoint company and regimental officers, which the bill as drawn conferred upon the President, and was in harmony with the law of 1861.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said he realized the present importance of the measure, and he thought it should be considered in the committee of the whole.

This was agreed to, and the House went into committee of the whole to consider it.

Mr. Sayers's Criticism.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) criticised the section authorizing the President to appoint the staff officers subject to confirmation of the Senate, or authorizing him to assign these officers from the regular army, the volunteer officers, or the militia.

Mr. Hull explained that the committee had unanimously agreed that past precedents should be followed, and the Governors of States should retain the power to appoint all regimental officers. The joint resolution passed by Congress authorizing the President to employ the militia force of the United States, he said, would not meet the present situation. He felt authorized to say that if we were to fight it would be with the volunteer and not the militia forces.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) suggested in view of our experience during the late war, that all surgeons should be required to keep complete and perfect records.

Mr. Hull replied that that was a matter of regulation, not of legislation.

Mr. Hull read the following telegram he received from Secretary Alger this morning:

"I hope you will introduce your bill this morning. Time is now very valuable. On the whole, I am inclined to think that requiring commissions to be signed by the President for the militia would be cause for action and opposition by the Governors, who naturally might feel that this was taking some of their power from them. Can you consistently change that and hasten its passage?"

Mr. Johnson Not Allowed to Speak.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) at this point attempted to secure time to address the House regarding his attitude on the general situation. If war was to come, he said, he was ready to support any measure to prosecute it to a successful conclusion. But before hostilities began he thought the House should give him a chance to speak. The request met with much opposition and was refused.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) opposed the bill because it was proposed to pass it as an emergency measure, and yet it was to be a permanent enactment.

A question arose as to whether, under the provisions of the bill, additional legislation would not be necessary to permit the President to call out volunteers. To meet this defect, Mr. Lacey offered an amendment authorizing the President to raise volunteers when Congress shall have authorized him to do so, or when he has been authorized "to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States." The Cuban resolutions contain the latter authorization.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) the senior minority member of the committee, gave the bill as modified his indorsement. In reply to a question Mr. Hull said the bill of 1861 was a temporary measure, and Congress was confronted with the alternative of re-enacting that temporary law or placing a permanent law like the pending bill on the statute books.

Best Argument for Enactment.

Mr. Hull said that the best argument for the enactment of a permanent law was the fact that the executive officers of the Government were now compelled to ask Congress to enact a law to carry out the will of Congress.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) both expressed the opinion that this measure should be passed forthwith. We were on the verge of war. The measure was asked for by the President and the Secretary of War, said Mr. Sayers, and there should be no further quibbling.

It was finally arranged that general debate should close at 2:10 P. M.

The Lacey amendment was adopted. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) moved to reduce the term of enlistment of the volunteer forces from three years, as provided in the bill, to one year. He thought many of the young men of the country would not be willing to enlist for three years.

Mr. Hull replied that it was not expected that the war would be a long one unless Spain resorted to guerilla warfare, but he did not believe a three-years' term would terrorize the young men.

The amendment was defeated.

Substitute Offered and Lost.

Mr. Handy offered a substitute authorizing the enlistment of 40,000 men for the present war. He said it was distinctly a temporary measure and met the approval of eminent military authorities. The substitute was lost.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) warned the House that war with Spain was not a light thing. Gentlemen who thought it would be over in a few days would be sadly disappointed, in his opinion. "I remember at the opening of the last war," said he, "men at the North and South believed it would not last thirty days. I heard a man agree to drink all the blood that was spilled. Every country in Europe may be drawn into the encounter before we get through with Spain."

Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Indian Territory shall furnish its quota.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) offered an amendment, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to prevent companies and regiments from selecting their own officers. The power to select officers to fill vacancies, he said, would be an incentive to enlistment. The tyrannous discipline of officers, he said, was more dreaded by soldiers than the bullets and bayonets of the enemy.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) vigorously opposed the amendment. Its adoption, he said, would sow a seed of sin that would grow up to death.

Elected Officers Unfit.

"If I desired to make the army which is to fight this war a caucus of ward politicians," said he, "I would adopt that amendment." Mr. Grosvenor referred to the experience of the late war, which he said was against such a system. More than one-half of the officers elected at the beginning of the war, he said, had retired or been retired within a year on account of their unfitness.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) took the same view. The election of officers, he said, was destructive of discipline and efficiency.

Mr. Talbert challenged this statement and referred to the experience of the Confederate Army. This drew from Gen. Walker (Rep., Va.) the statement that his experience in the Confederate Army had taught him that an army that elected its own officers was wholly inefficient. He declared that all men were not brave. While all men would fight if properly disciplined and led, many could not be counted upon in the hour of danger when inefficiently officered.

The Linney amendment was defeated.

An amendment was adopted providing for a Chaplain for each regiment.

Another amendment was adopted providing that regimental and other medical officers should keep daily records of all officers or sick and wounded and upon the disbandment of the organiation they should be filed in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department.

Appointments of Field Officers.

Section 13 was amended so as to provide that the Governors of the States, instead of the President, might appoint officers of the regular army in the grades of field officers in the volunteer army, such appointments to depend upon the consent of the President.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, offered as an additional section an amendment providing that all Government employes called into the military or naval service of the United States while in such service should be granted leave of absences, and upon honorable discharge should be entitled to resume their employment at the same pay and grade. It also provided, where necessary, for temporary appointments to fill vacancies.

Mr. Grosvenor opposed the amendment. It might be necessary, he said, at some time to offer such an inducement to secure enlistment, but with 12,000,000 able-bodied men there was no reason why the favorites of the Government should be shown additional favoritism.

Mr. Cannon said there were letter carriers, clerks, and others in the public service who were anxious to enlist in the volunteer service, and they should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Faris (Rep., Ind.) said the amendment was the legitimate outgrowth of the civil service humbug. This proposition contained the biggest bounty ever contemplated to enlisting soldiers.

The amendment was defeated.

The bill was then passed without division, and at 5:15 the House adjourned.

MODE OF WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimate of Cost of Volunteer Force Not Less than $150,000 a day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations, says that no war appropriations will be made except upon regular estimates from the various departments. He says he understands that there is about $18,000,000 of the $50,000,000 emergency fund still left.

No accurate estimate has been made of the cost under the Volunteer bill considered in the House to-day, but it is thought it cannot be less than $150,000 a day.

For a Board of National Defense.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Proctor to-day introduced a bill creating a Board of National Defense, to be composed of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The bill requires that as such board they shall formulate plans of coast and harbor defense. Acting in this capacity they are also to determine upon a uniform pattern and calibre of small arms for the use of the army and marine corps; to fix upon a uniform projectile and grooving for heavy guns of the same calibre, "and in general to take such joint action as shall secure the greatest uniformity, efficiency, and economy practicable in their respective departments." In case of differences the President is to decide between the Secretaries.

Gov. Wolcott Interrogated.

BOSTON, April 20.—Gov. Wolcott summoned his Advisory Military Council of commanding officers to-day to consider a communication from Washington requesting information whether, if volunteers should be called for from the Massachusetts militia, it was the opinion that such volunteer organizations ought to retain their existing organization and officers.

For a War Tax on Crude Petroleum.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee did not meet to-day, owing to the important measure pending in the House. They will, however, resume their labors to-morrow. There is some talk of placing a tax of 50 cents per barrel upon crude petroleum, but the matter has thus far not gone beyond the suggestion that petroleum would make a proper subject of taxation.

"War Is Upon Us," Says Elkins.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"War is upon us," said Senator Elkins as he left the White House this morning soon after the President had affixed his signature to the joint resolution of Congress declaring that Spain must withdraw from Cuba. Coming from a Senator who has labored persistently to avert the chance of war, and who now deplores the necessity for it, this expression, suggesting at once the imminence of hostilities, made a strong impression.

SENATOR ALLEN'S RESOLUTION.

That No Circumstances Will Warrant an Increase of the Bonded Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following resolution was presented to-day in the Senate by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.:)

"That in the opinion of the Senate no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bearing bonded indebtedness of this Government or that will in any manner interfere in the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National People's Party platform of July, 1896."

The resolution went over under objection.

TO READMIT MRS. SARTORIS.

Resolution in the House to Give Gen. Grant's Daughter Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Pearson of North Carolina introduced a joint resolution to-day to readmit Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, the daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, to the character and privileges of a citizen of this country. Mrs. Sartoris married in 1874 Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, a British subject, and resided in England, thus becoming a naturalized British subject, but has since returned here, and lately petitioned Congress for unconditional readmission to United States citizenship.

NICARAGUA CANAL INQUIRY.

Admiral Walker Asks for Money to Complete the Work.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to the Senate a communication from Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, urging an appropriation of $50,000 to complete the work of the commission. In his communication Admiral Walker says the disturbances due to the war that was threatened between Nicaragua and Costa Rica last February increased the expense of the commission's work. He also says:

"The amount of work required to settle the many questions arising in regard to the practicability, location, and cost of the Nicaragua Canal is far greater than anticipated, but the work of the commission has been pushed with all practicable dispatch, is well advanced, most valuable information has been obtained by its various working parties, and if not stopped by a local war or lack of funds there seems to be no reason why the various engineering questions upon which doubt has heretofore been thrown should not be definitely determined."

He thinks that to stop the work now would be most unwise.

SENATE DISCUSSES CUBA

Members of Both Parties Debate Their Positions in Regard to the Resolutions.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION

Mr. Foraker Says He Has Positive Information that This Government Is Officially Dealing with That of the Cuban Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Although no proposed legislation directly relating to the Cuban queston was before the Senate to-day, most of the discussion bore on that question. The speeches generally were of a partisan character, and had reference to the attitude of the President and the course of the Senate during the formulation of the Congressional declaration responsive to the President's message.

In the course of the discussion Senator Foraker declared that the United States had practically recognized the Republic of Cuba, for he had positive information that representatives of this Government were dealing with representatives of that Government.

As soon as consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill was resumed, Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) went on with his speech on the Cuban question begun yesterday.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) inquired sotto voce of Mr. Cockrell if he proposed to "take the back track again to-day," and the latter replied simply that he expected to take a minute to conclude his remarks. In concluding those remarks Mr. Cockrell said simply that he desired to have passed by Congress such resolutions as would declare the Cuban patriots free and independent, and that not the slightest restraint or constraint should be placed upon them. They would, he doubted not, be able in a short time to gain their freedom.

Mr. Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) speaking upon the same subject, said that he had no desire unduly to criticise the President or the Administration. He felt from the beginning there should be a unanimity of action on the part of all parties in Congress if there was to be a war—a war which he thought might have been averted if the preceding Administration, and even the present one, had acted properly its part in the diplomatic negotiations. He was of opinion that the friends of the Administration, besides being willing to have a war with Spain, were also willing to seek war among the political factions in this body.

Mr. Teller's Review.

Mr. Teller then reviewed the action of Congress upon the Cuban question. Coming down to the speech of Mr. Hale last Saturday night, he said that it was the first time in his long experience in the Senate that he had heard Congress threatened with an Executive veto or had heard the Senate threatened with a dead-lock with the House of Representatives.

During several days, he declared, it was indecently whispered about the Senate that the President would veto the resolutions if they contained a provision for the recognition of the Cuban Republic. He did not believe that the President had ever authorized any man to say that he would veto resolutions sent to him by Congress—at least no such information to that effect had reached him from "respectable sources." In his experience he had never known so much temper to be manifested in the discussion of a serious proposition, and then called attention to the fact that when he had pressed Mr. Hale, the latter had disclaimed any intention to speak for the President. He believed that the discussion last Saturday night had grown partly out of the excitement of the moment and partly out of a desire to precipitate a political discussion.

Mr. Teller maintained that he and those who had voted with him had voted against the conference report in the weary hours of Tuesday morning to sustain a great principle. Had they been successful then there could be no doubt that now there would be in the resolutions passed a clause recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. So far as he was personally concerned, the criticism which had been passed upon him would have no effect. All he would have to say to the people of Colorado would be that he had been diametrically opposed to the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) on the Cuban question. That statement would be perfectly satisfactory to them. Mr. Teller maintained that even to-day there was no necessity for intervention by the United States.

Should we recognize Cuban independence and give the patriots our moral support, he had no doubt they would be able to sustain themselves and gain their freedom.

Mr. Teller maintained, and his statements were supplemented by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) that the Cuban Republic was really a first-rate government, not perhaps so good in all respects as was the government of the colonies at the time of the Revolutionary war, but, nevertheless, sound and in good form.

Status of the Cuban Republic.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) called attention to statements made in the Senate two years ago by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, to the effect that the Cuban Republic had an established form of government administered by officials of high standing, character, and ability. He held, therefore, that if those statements were true two years ago their truth had been strongly accentuated since that time, and that it was further entirely proper for the United States to recognize the Government of the Cubans. He added:

"I think it unfortunate that we did not recognize the Cuban Government, but it may not be as unfortunate as I imagine, for I think quickly, speedily, possibly even now, on the very day when the ultimatum has been sent to Spain, pursuant to the resolutions that passed here, this Government has practically recognized the Republic of Cuba, and I think possibly it is true we will all know by to-morrow that that Government is to-day being officially dealt with by the officials representatives of this Government, as it should be."

In discussing the diplomatic negotiations between this country and Spain, Mr. Foraker read from a newspaper clipping what was said to be a semi-official statement, in effect that in a formal dispatch sent by the President to the Madrid Government the Attorney General had changed the term "independent Government" to "stable Government," the change being made because "stable" was the word of diplomacy to be employed in the circumstances. When Minister Woodford had inquired what construction was to be placed upon the word "stable," the President had replied that it must be regarded as meaning "independent." Mr. Woodford had failed to transmit the President's meaning to the Spanish Government, fearing that such a statement made officially might complicate future negotiations. Mr. Foraker said that seemed to be the explanation why the independence of the Cubans had not been officially demanded by the President.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) interrupted to say that he did not think there was any doubt that the correspondence with Spain would show that the President had actually demanded the independence of the Cubans.

The President's Actual Demand.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) requesting him to be more specific, Mr. Allison said: "I cannot as a witness be very specific upon hearsay evidence. The President in his correspondence with the Spanish Government did say that there must be an independent Government in Cuba.

"This demand was transmitted not only through Minister Woodford, but also through the Spanish Minister in Washington to his Government. I cannot be more definite at this time."

Mr. Foraker, resuming the trend of his remarks, said the understanding was that the President was endeavoring, through diplomatic negotiations, to promote the independence of the people of Cuba. He thought the negotiations to-day—the signing by the President of the resolutions of Congress and the sending of an ultimatum to Spain—would amount practically to a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, and he thought it would be so developed by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Foraker for a more explicit statement, and Mr. Foraker replied:

"I think I made the statement that some representatives of this Government were dealing with the representatives of that Government, which will amount to this: that the Government will, in the immediate future, be dealing with them just as it occurred to me we should deal with them if we should recognize the Government."

Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Foraker if he had no positive information, to which the Ohio Senator replied:

"I have positive information, but it is not official."

He had no doubt that the Cuban Republic would, of course, be recognized. Mr. Foraker said he believed criticism of the President at this time was out of place. Instead of caviling over these matters, he deemed it desirable to secure a unity of action. He had stood squarely by his conviction in favor of independence, but was anxious to secure action, and had therefore agreed to the striking out of the recognition clause. It was not known now whether the President had made mistakes or not. Only the future could properly and truthfully develop the President's position.

Plea to Stand by the President.

Mr. Teller then concluded his speech, holding it to be the duty of all to stand by the country rather than to seek political advantage.

Mr. Hale expressed doubt whether any profit would come out of the present discussion. He then reviewed the contest of the past few days, taking opportunity to express his views upon the position taken by Mr. Teller and Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyo.) paid a high tribute to the President and said it was evident from the speeches just delivered that the political opponents of the President were aligning their forces and that the fight to come next Fall would be all the other animals in the political "zoo" against the elephant, and, as usual, the elephant would have his trunk with him and occupy the centre of the ring.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) followed in an extended discussion of the Cuban question.

In the course of a speech by Mr. Allen, in which he further explained the position of those who voted against the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, Mr. Carter interrupted him to say that flags were being displayed throughout the city, troops were being mobilized, and the navy was preparing for action. Through all this the Sundry Civil and Naval Appropriation bills, both carrying money for the support of the Government, were being delayed. "Why," he inquired, "could not the thirty-five Senators who voted against the conference report admit that they had made a mistake and let us now proceed with a united front to uphold the President and the country?"

Mr. Allen replied that a mirthful suggestion involving a reference to the American flag was not proper. He had carried that flag, he said, amid shot and shell, and knew what it meant to stand by it.

Mr. Carter remarked that nobody was disposed to question the patriotism of the thirty-five who voted against the Cuban conference report. "I do believe," he continued, "that in the present circumstances it is better to make preparations for the coming war than to make exculpatory remarks or ask incriminating questions."

Demand that Bickering Cease.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's speech Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) said that at 11:24 o'clock to-day, when the President signed the Cuban resolutions sent to him by Congress, the time for party discussion had ended. All but three Senators had at one or another time voted for the resolutions which were now a law, and he thought it the duty of Senators now to uphold the President and the country with equanimity. "The proper time will come for discussion of the present phases of this question. Now, until Cuba is made free, until her starving women and children are fed and clothed, until Spain has been driven from the Western Hemisphere forever, for God's sake let us cease this political bickering."

Mr. Allison then presented an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating and making immediately available $473,151 with which to pay to Great Britain the award for Bering Sea claims made by the joint convention of Feb. 29, 1896. He had been urged to place the amendment on this bill by the Foreign Relations Committee instead of waiting for the General Deficiency bill. The amendment was agreed to.

Earlier in the day the Senate passed bills extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River; providing for disposal of lands on abandoned portions of Fort McGinnis military reservation in Montana, and for the relief of certan settlers thereon.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

Alleged Reasons Why He Desired to Avoid Recognition of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is alleged that aside from the reasons that have been set forth in the debates in Congress, mostly based on Constitutional questions, there were two very important practical considerations that influenced the President in his desire to avoid express recognition of the Cuban Republic.

The first was a purely military consideration. He was satisfied that the United States Army and naval forces would operate, in the event of the recognition of the Cuban Republic, at a great disadvantage. Instead of moving under a free rein, the military forces would be obliged to treat with the officials of the Cuban Republic at every step, as equals and allies, and he believed they would be very much hampered thereby in their operations. As it is, in the event of war, the army of the United States will move under the orders of the President and commanding Generals without regard to the wishes of Cuban insurgent officers.

Another consideration that affected him was the statement, based on precedents, that the conclusion of peace at the termination of hostilities would be very much complicated by the previous recognition on the part of the United States of the Cuban Republic, and a treaty of peace would, it is said, necessarily be drawn between Spain on the one hand and Cuba on the other, leaving the United States, which had borne the brunt of the fight, without a voice in peace arrangements.

Increase in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The monthly report of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of March last the collections amounted to $13,249,506, an increase as compared with March, 1897, of $1,192,727. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $7,382,569; increase, $457,063; tobacco, $2,941,139; increase, $260,236; fermented liquors, $2,777,774; increase, $468,585; oleomargarine, $114,888; increase, $19,606; filled cheese, $2,205; miscellaneous, $30,906.

For the last nine months the receipts aggregated $123,734,132, an increase of $12,759,379 over the same period last year.

Post Office Envelope Contract.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The contract for supplying the Post Office Department with envelopes during the ensuing four years was to-day given to the Purcel Envelope Company of Holyoke, Mass. Their bid was $467,206 per year. It is estimated by Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt that under this contract the Government will pay during the four years $1,090,000 less than formerly.

WILL NOT CHANGE PORT OF CALL

Cunard and White Star Line Steamers Will Continue Trips to New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The officials of the Cunard Steamship Company here declare there is no truth in the statement that they have decided to change their ports of call. They add that their vessels will continue to sail from here to New York and Boston as heretofore.

At the offices of the White Star Line it was also announced that the steamers of that company will continue their trips to New York, even if war breaks out between the United States and Spain.

American Line to Fly Belgian Flag.

LONDON, April 20.—The officials of the American Line have issued a notice that their steamers from Liverpool and Philadelphia will sail under the Belgian flag.

INDIAN REVOLT THREATENED.

Braves Ready to Take Advantage of Our Trouble with Spain, It Is Said.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 20.—Reports have reached here of the threatened uprising of Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies as soon as war is on with Spain.

These Indians are well informed of the weakness of the Government troops, and will not neglect the opportunity for which they have been waiting for years for another great massacre. Preparations for ghost dancing are being made by Indians who have been considered nearly civilized.

Several Indian agents who are attending the United States court say they expect to keep their Indians under control.

A Long Look Ahead.

The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of electioneering gossip, and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malarious, bilious, rheumatic, costive or nervous.

TO ABANDON PRIVATEERING

The United States Will Not Resort to the Old-Time Method of Warfare.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTICE

Rules of the Paris Congress Governing Blockades and Neutral Flags and Goods Will Be Practically Adhered To.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Department of State made the announcement this morning that the United States will not resort to privateering in the war with Spain. This is a direct abandonment of the long-established policy of this Government, which has maintained the right of privateering against the protests of other nations. The new policy of this Government was announced in the following notice given out by the Secretary of State:

"In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it will be the policy of this Government not to resort to privateering. The Government will adhere to the following rules:

"First—Neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under enemy's flag.

"Third—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

These rules are practically the four well-known rules of the Paris Congress, which are:

First—Privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by forces sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The State Department excepts "contraband of war" from the second and third rules of the Paris Congress and makes the fourth rule relative to blockades more definite, by declaring that, to be considered binding, they must be effective. The first rule of the congress is covered by the preliminary statement that this country will not resort to privateering.

Neither Spain nor the United States is a signatory of the Paris Congress, and its rules are not binding upon either of them. When the controversy between the two countries began to grow heated and it looked like war at any moment, it was semi-officially announced by the Spanish Government that Spain would immediately authorize privateers to prey upon our commerce. It was also expected that this country would adhere to its traditional policy and send out privateers.

Such method of conducting hostilities was considered, however, as being greatly to the interest of Spain, as our commerce is far more extensive than hers, and, being distributed more widely and carried on between more distant points, would be more subject to capture on the high seas. The abandonment of the ancient policy of this country, will, therefore, be a distinct gain for us, should Spain, also, agree to abandon her intention to resort to privateering.

A diplomat pointed out to-day that the notice is carefully worded, so as to leave a loophole for retreat from this new policy, if advisable. The Secretary of State has used the words, "It will be the policy of this Government not to resort to privateering," it being doubtful whether Spain will adopt so humane and advanced a policy on her part.

It is said that England will protest against privateering methods by Spain. Whether such protest has any effect or not, it will evidently be the policy of this Government to resort to privateering if Spain resorts to it, but it will await the initiative of Spain.

Mr. Seward, when Secretary of State in 1868, wrote: "These persons (those who favored privateering) regard privateering not only as the strongest arm of naval defense, but as one which the United States could use with greater advantage than any foreign enemy." Among those who held such belief may be included all the previous Secretaries of State.

Mr. Marcy wrote, in 1856: "It is, in the opinion of the Government, to be seriously apprehended that if the use of privateers be abandoned the dominion over the seas will be surrendered to those powers which adopt the policy and have the means of keeping up large navies. The one which has a decided naval superiority would be potentially the mistress of the ocean, and by the abolition of privateering that domination would be more firmly secured."

Matters are different now, and the United States finds itself in respect to Spain with a larger commerce to be preyed upon and a larger navy to command the seas. The policy of Marcy and Seward has been reversed. What was then the best course for England, say, has now become the best course for this country; and the Secretary of State has acted accordingly.

Whatever may be the real policy of the Department of State in making this step diplomats and statesmen here recognize and hail it as a distinct advance in the methods of civilized warfare.

PASSENGER STEAMERS NEUTRAL.

Captain General Blanco Says They Will Be So Considered.

HAVANA, April 20.—Although the Plant Line steamers have suspended their trips between Tampa and Havana, possibly fearing seizure in the event of hostilities, Captain General Blanco has notified Alexander Gollan, the British Consul here, who is acting for the United States, that even in the event of war being declared regular passenger steamers will be considered as sailing under a neutral flag.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCITED.

Outburst of Popular Enthusiasm Over the Ultimatum to Spain—Panic on the Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Immediately the news arrived that an ultimatum had been sent to Spain there was a great outburst of popular feeling. Conservative banking and business houses hung out the National flag, and the stores everywhere followed their example.

Telegraphic dispatches have just been received from Washington for Admiral Miller. They will be forwarded by the steamer Alameda, which sails to-morrow afternoon for Honolulu.

Yesterday and to-day there has been a wholesale depreciation in every description of stocks and bonds. The best gilt-edge securities have tumbled three to five points. There is a wild rush to sell, especially Hawaiian and Hutchinson sugar stocks. Holders seem to have lost their heads, while buyers with strong backing are absorbing the tempting offers. Such a general slaughter of prices has never been known here, it is said.

ENTHUSIASM IN ST. LOUIS.

The Mayor Orders a Celebration on the Signing of the Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Mayor Zeigenhein had made preparations for a patriotic display when the action of Congress and the ultimatum should be signed. The fact that the President had put his signature to those documents was promptly telephoned to the Mayor, and he immediately ordered the fire bells rung and 100 bombs fired. It had been previously arranged to blow every steam whistle in the city, and when the bells were head the din that broke out resembled a New Year's morning. American and Cuban flags were run up all over the city, and great enthusiasm was shown everywhere.

MILITARY ENTHUSIASM RISING.

Patriotic Displays in Washington and Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The military enthusiasm has spread to the capital, usually so undemonstrative, and to-day the city was brilliant with the Stars and Stripes. Along F Street and other thoroughfares nearly every building flew the flag, and some of the larger business houses took on the appearance of an inauguration day. Several of them were literally covered with red, white, and blue bunting. In the residential portions of the city many private houses raised the colors, and the city generally had a holiday aspect.

Passengers arriving from a distance reported that the enthusiasm was general in the country. Nearly every railway station was decorated, particularly along the routes of the troops now in motion. At every hamlet and village the flag was in evidence and cheering crowds everywhere greeted the military trains.

The GORHAM Silverware for SPRING WEDDING SEASON now ready

BROADWAY and NINETEENTH ST.
TWENTY-THREE MAIDEN LANE.

MARINE WAR RATES.

Quotations Firm, but the Sphere of Desirable Risks More Limited.

There was no appreciable change yesterday in the rates charged for insurance against the marine war hazard. The classes of risks which are absolutely refused were, however, materially increased. Not only vessels bound for Cuba and Puerto Rico, but also those sailing to the east coast of South America were quoted at prohibitory rates. It is believed that marine rates will be raised to-day to a full war figure, and underwriters do not now generally expect a peaceful solution of the international problem.

Bombardment risks were written yesterday at 1½ per cent. for Northern ports, and from 2 to 3 per cent. for Southern ports.

London cables state that the rates on neutral bottoms were advanced yesterday.

Gen. Porter Confers with M. Hanotaux.

PARIS, April 20.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, had a long conference this afternoon with the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry Vignaud. It is understood that the conference referred to the approaching Spanish-American conflict.

Cornell Supports the President.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—The student body of Cornell met on the campus to-day in an enthusiastic demonstration. The following resolution was adopted and forwarded to President McKinley through President Schurman of Cornell:

Whereas, Being fearful of active hostilities resulting from the strained relations now existing between the United States and Spain, be it

Resolved, That we, the students of Cornell University, representing every State and Territory of the United States, do hereby tender to His Excellency, the President of the United States, our hearty sympathy and support in all he has done or may do.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:13	Sun sets...6:46	Moon sets...7:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:51	Gov. Isl'd...8:17	H. Gate...10:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:01	Gov. Is'd...8:32	H. Gate...10:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 21.		
Alcedene, Santiago de Cuba	....	9:00 A. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M	1:00 P. M
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
FRIDAY, APRIL 22.		
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cametense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laughton, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the Japanese mails which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Venus are due in New York Sunday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 21.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Fulham, St. Lucia, April 12.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 18.
Koenigin Luise, Southampton April 11.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance, Colon, April 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 19.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 15.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 17.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

La Normandie, Havre, April 16.
Ohio, Hull, April 10.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

Alta, Port Limon, April 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 14.
Horatio, Para, April 13.

Arrived—Wednesday, April 20.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah April 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Centisima of Workington E., Webster, Liverpool 26 days, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Meyerdiercks, Genoa March 30, Naples April 5, and Gibraltar 9, with mdse. and 138 steerage passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro March 17, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Meyerdicks, Genoa and Naples, passed in Sandy Hook at 6:38 P. M.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Stettin, &c.

SS Navahoe, for Inagua, &c.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Cannons, London April 7, with mdse. and 81 passengers to New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Goudie, London April 5, with mdse. to New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Miami, McDonald, Galveston April 12, with mdse. to T. Hogan & Sons.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville April 17, and Charleston 18, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp April 9, with mdse., 32 cabin and 153 steerage passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:26 P. M.

Bark Obed Baxter, (of Newburyport,) Colby, Manila Dec. 22, with hemp to order; vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Curacao April 11, and La Guayra 12, with mdse. and 21 cabin passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo April 5, Santiago 6, Manzanillo 7, Cienfuegos 13, and Nassau 18, with mdse. and 19 cabin passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:57 A. M.

Bark Sussex of Glasgow, Comrie, Caletabuena 88 days, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co.; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Aquileja, (Austrian,) Licao, Fiume March 4, Trieste 9, Licata 19, Catania 21, Messina 25, Palermo 31, and Algiers April 1, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.

SS Lancelot, (Br.,) Case, Shields April 2, in ballast to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Foscolia, (Br.,) Evans, Maceo March 24, Pernambuco 30, and St. Lucia April 10, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight April 19 and anchored.

SS Zoe, (Br.,) Miles, Cardenas April 11, and Matanzas 14, with sugar and six passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M., April 19.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Amsterdam April 7 and Boulogne 8, with mdse., 40 cabin and 154 steerage passengers to the Holland America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool April 6, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:33 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, London April 1, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg April 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Falsen, Port Antonio April 13 and Port Maria 14, with fruit and six passengers to American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Virginia, (Br.,) Coode, St. John April 7, Fajardo 9, Ponco 10, and Mayaguez 13, with sugar to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston April 13, and Key West 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schooner Charles K. Buckley Townsend, Brunswick, Ga., April 12, with lumber to Yellow Pine Company; vessel to master.

Schooner Cassie Jameson, Williams, Charleston, S. C., April 13, with lumber to F. S. Lafond; vessel to master.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS August Korff, (Dutch,) for Flushing.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Notre Dame de Salut, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Panama, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Seneca, for Havana, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alliance, for Colon.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
Ship William H. Connor, for Shanghai.
Bark Jessie MacGregor, for Philadelphia.
Bark C. P. Dixon, for Port Natal, &c.
Bark Douglas, (Br.,) for St. Pierre, Mart.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 20.—SS Edwin, (Br.,) Matthews, Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar April 14.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Santander April 14.

SS. America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for London, arr. to-day.

SS Basuta, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, sld. from Hamburg for New York April 16.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Stettin for New York April 18.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Pavonia, (Br.,) Capt. Atkins, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizzard to-day.

SS Ardandoarg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinloy, from New York for Bombay, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York for London, arr. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Englebart, for New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Cardiff, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 4.50 P. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 2:10 P. M. to-day.

CLOTHES REFLECT THE MAN.

There are no two ways about it. Look at a man's clothes and you see his character reflected. Your character is secure if you clothe ourself with the suit and topcoat that we make to order for

$15.00

We are showing some early summer styles in serges, blue or black, fast colors. Money back if dissatisfied.

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Broadway, cor. Prince (11th floor.)

1,191 B'way, near 28th. | 125th & Lexington Av.
Sun Building, nr. Bridge. | 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

10 Years Old.

Warranted a Pure Tonical Stimulant.

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Age, Illness, Care cause Wrinkles. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., has had over 26 years' practical experience removing Wrinkles, Crow's Feet, without pain. Consultation free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

Of Women's Costumes and Capes

THIS is a talk to such women as have not become acquainted with our collection of ready-to-wear garments. It is probable that we consequently address a limited audience, yet it is one we earnestly desire to reach. If you are one of that number, there may be herein that which it will interest you to read. If you are one of the others, you know already all that we can say, and may skip to more specific topics below.

We have three claims to superiority in ready-to-wear garments,—claims made honestly, earnestly, and, we think, with justice. They are these:—

FIRST, and most important, a superiority in originality, novelty and stylishness. This includes the feature of exclusiveness, without which the others are as nothing.

SECOND, we have, beyond all doubt or question, the largest assortment from which to choose, not only in models, but in prices. We do not limit your choice to certain styles or prices;—we aim for universal leadership,—as much in the $10 class as in that at $200.

THIRD,—in the matter of prices we do *not* claim the lowest figures, because the element of quality must be considered in. We do, however, without hesitation ask your judgment on the real *cheapness* of the garments,—on that only true criterion of economy, *quality-for-price*. The quick way to test this is to make comparisons,—to compare (for instance) our $20 suits with others at that price. And so of all other grades.

So much for generalities. Here is some particular news:—

Here is a lot of Dresses and Skirts,—the ones and twos of a style gathered into a rich collection and priced to vanish. They were among our best and costliest;—they are still among our best.

One lot at **Fifteen Dollars**; values up to $30.

One lot at **Twenty-five Dollars**, including values up to $50.

One lot at **Thirty Dollars**, including values up to $60.

The Skirts formerly sold at from $18 to $60; a splendid lot. Now $3 75 to $40.

With these, a very fine lot of Imported Capes, the rich, effective and exquisite garments with all the peculiar touches that characterize the work from over-the-seas. These are from the best of the foreign hands,—Sara Mayer, Hubert & Riqueur and Briamont Freres of Paris, and Gerson and Pach, of Berlin. These are names which carry excellence and elegance with them. Hitherto they have generally been associated with high prices, also. But you may now avoid much of that. We have priced them from **$10 to $90**,—every one a special and particular value.

Lace and Net Curtains

A LOT of Nottingham lace curtains, in Brussels and Honiton effects, has been reduced in price about twenty-five per cent. There are ten patterns in the collection, and the new figures to-day are $1.15 to $2.15 a pair. Cheap enough!

Some fancy striped curtains in six colorings, are now $1.35, instead of $1.65. Others, cotton or silk, up to $8.75 a pair.

The recent opening of a fresh importation discloses some beautiful styles in Novelty Net Curtains, white or ecru, plain centers, lace insertions and edges. These will be offered to-day at $2.50 to $4. Sash Curtains to match at $1.65 to $3. Just the thing for Summer furnishings.

Notify us when your curtains need cleaning. We'll call for them and do the work satisfactorily at small cost.

American Flags—Standard Bunting

Standard bunting and good sewing, despite the little figures. They are flags which will whip out many a high wind. 3x5 ft., $1.35. 4x8 ft., $2.25. 6x10 ft., $3.50. 8x12 ft., $4.75.

Our Bicycle Position.

NO single mercantile establishment in this country has worked so hard as we to give the public *the best for the least.* That is, or ought to be, the end and aim of all mercantile effort. We are perfectly contented with the result of ours, and if we may judge by the selling, so is the public.

The result of our endeavor to present the best cheap wheel, you will find in the Rodman, at $30.

The culmination of two years' effort to present the best medium-priced wheel in the whole country is shown in the Continental, at $40. We know of no $50 wheel and few $60 wheels which are any better.

Then there's the peerless Humber, at $73,—a wheel which enjoys a very unique position. It has never been denied the palm for mechanical supremacy. Every rider knows what is meant by "Humber quality." We are showing a '96 model Humber which went down with the "Maine" and was recovered after two week's immersion. Ten minutes' work would make it as good as ever, so far as concerns nickel and enamel. "Humber quality" extends to even the littlest details.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

Commodore Howell Receives His Orders to Take Command of the Northern Patrol Squadron.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY

He Addresses Officers and Men on the San Francisco—Activity on Other Vessels—Those That Will Be Ready Soon.

The usual bustle and hustle that have characterized movement about the navy yard were most pleasantly interrupted yesterday afternoon aboard the flagship San Francisco. Commodore John A. Howell exchanged official visits with Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, and received from the latter his orders from the Navy Department detaching him from the duty that he has lately been performing, that of Commander in Chief of the naval forces on the European Station, and ordering him to assume command of the Northern Patrol Squadron, consisting of the purchased vessels Yankee, Prairie, Dixie, and Yosemite, the first two of which are at the navy yard and the last two at Norfolk, where they are rapidly being prepared for active service.

Commodore Howell directed Capt. Leary of the San Francisco to have all hands muster aft on the deck of that vessel, and when they were assembled and he had been duly received by the marine guard under command of Capt. Barnett of the Marine Corps, and the band, under the leadership of Prof. Procedda, he read his orders, which directed him to take command of the new squadron. The broad homeward-bound pennant of the Commodore was hauled down and the usual blue pennant, with its single white star, indicative of the rank of Commodore, was hoisted in its place.

Three Cheers for the Commodore.

Commodore Howell then made a short touching address to the assembled officers and crew, which was remarkably well received and greeted with three rousing cheers for the genial Commodore, whose administration of affairs has been remarkably acceptable and popular during the entire time he has exercised control of the European Squadron.

When the large blue flag which the men of the San Francisco had contributed to the ship was hauled down, the leading petty officers, representing the crew of the ship, came aft, and Chief Quartermaster Wittig presented the flag to the Commodore as a souvenir of the respect and esteem in which he was unanimously held.

The officers who were detailed from the San Francisco to bring the New Orleans to this port have all left that ship, having been relieved by officers newly ordered to take charge of her. The men, over 100 in number, who were also sent from the San Francisco, have been retained on board the newly acquired ship to form the nucleus of her crew. The total number decided upon as the complement of the New Orleans will be made up by a draft of men from the receiving ship Vermont, where some 1,500 recruits subject to draft are already assembled.

Commodore Howell's flag secretary, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, will for the present continue to fill the duties of that important position. His flag lieutenant, Lieut. John J. Knapp, is now on duty, bringing one of the purchased torpedo boats to this country. The general staff is made up of Capt. Richard P. Leary, Chief Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, Fleet Engineer; Pay Inspector R. P. Lisle, Fleet Paymaster; Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, Fleet Surgeon, and First Lieut. George Barnett, United States Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Officer.

Work on Different Vessels.

The Nahant, the monitor, which is manned by a detail from the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, left her anchorage off Tompkinsville shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went to the navy yard. She was moored at the Cob Dock, and during the afternoon Constructor Bowles and his assistants made an examination of the old vessel in order to decide what is to be done to her. It is probable that the old wooden deck cover will be replaced and a secondary battery of six-pound rapid-fire guns mounted.

A detachment of sailors and marines from the Boston Navy Yard arrived in the city yesterday morning on the Fall River boat. There were thirty-eight sailors in command of Lieut. John G. Tilden, and sixty-five marines in command of Capt. Kelton. The tug Nina took them to the navy yard.

At the Marine Barracks the first battalion of marines is ready to go South as soon as the Panther, formerly the Venezuela, on which they are to sail is ready to take them. The Panther is still at the Morgan Iron Works on the opposite side of the East River from the navy yard, and a gang of mechanics were busy yesterday getting the vessel ready for the marines. She went into commission at noon. Capt. Reiter is her commander. He reported to Rear Admiral Bunce at the navy yard early in the morning. The Panther is to take on coal and supplies to-day, and will be ready to sail for the South on Friday.

No vessel left the yard yesterday. The Scorpion, formerly the yacht Sovereign, will be ready to sail to-morrow, and the collier Sterling, it is expected, will start on Monday.

The New Orleans has been moved from Cob Dock to a berth at the coal dock alongside the San Francisco. Several mechanics are at work on the new cruiser, but the nature of their work was not made public. The San Francisco will probably be docked at the end of the week and will be ready for service in less than ten days.

Of the other vessels now undergoing repairs at the yard the Wasp will be completed to-day, the collier Niagara by Sunday, and the Prairie and Yankee in another week. The five-inch rapid-fire guns are now being taken aboard the Yankee, and the mounting of them behind the rail gives her a very warlike appearance. She will carry five of these guns on each side.

PRECAUTIONS AT KEY WEST.

Capt. Sampson's Measures to Guard the Fleet from Attack.

KEY WEST, April 20.—Additional precautions have been put in force here to insure the safety of the big ships since the resolutions of Congress were adopted. All deck lights on board the New York, Iowa, and Indiana, which lie out of Key West harbor, are now extinguished before 8 P. M., when the battle ports are screwed on and the warships can hardly be seen from each other's decks, except when an occasional search light, flashing around, reveals their dark outlines.

Besides this precaution, the nightly patrol has been doubled. Last evening, both the Cincinnati and the Marblehead, accompanied by two torpedo boats, went out on picket duty. Heretofore, one of the cruisers with her torpedo consorts had been considered a sufficient guard, but Capt. Sampson has no intention of taking any chances.

The cruiser Cincinnati is missing from the squadron to-night. She did not return from patrol duty this morning with the Marblehead, and had not been sighted up to nightfall. Her absence was noted only by a few. Inquiry developed the fact that a message was signaled her from the flagship early this morning. Its import has not been ascertained on shore, but the answer was prayed back, "Still nine miles out. Will follow orders." It is possible the Cincinnati was sent further out to gain greater mand of the entrance to these waters from the Cuban side, or that she was ordered to Tortugas for coal.

The advices from Washington, fixing Saturday as the President's time limit for Spain's reply, were received ashore and in the fleet quietly, but with gratification. It is expected that the fleet will start on its first hostile errand at the end of the week.

NAVAL PLAN CRITICISED.

Why It Would Be Inexpedient to Reduce Havana by Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"I hope," said a prominent naval officer to-day who has given much thought to the subject, "that the plan of operation decided upon by the department will not include an attack by our fleet on Morro Castle and the forts at Cabanas as the first stroke of the campaign. If we do this, many of our ships are sure to be crippled and sent home for repairs. Our docking facilities on the South Atlantic coast are so limited that the vessels would either have to be sent far North to be repaired or else await their time for docking in the South. The Spaniards are taking the cue, and are displaying much military sagacity in the movement of their ships. They are concentrating them in their home ports, and if our fleets are disabled by attempting to reduce the fortifications at Havana they will steam over here and inflict irreparable damage on them.

"It seems to me the proper thing for us to do would be to attempt to land a large force of men in Cuba, surround the fortifications, and starve out the Spaniards, meanwhile keeping up a blockade of the harbor and the coast by our fleet of ships. I think with an army of 20,000 men, supplemented by the insurgents' strength on the island, we would be able to do this. You will remember that during our late war our fleets suffered considerably in the attack on the forts in Charleston Harbor, whereas when the soldiers holding them ascertained that Sherman was coming with an army from the inland they began to evacuate when he was 100 miles away. These matters have been brought to the attention of the strategic board, which is now formulating a plan of campaign."

A POLICEMAN READY TO FIGHT.

John F. Dwyer Gets Leave of Absence to Go as Mate on the Venezuela.

The first application from a member of the police force for leave of absence to go to the front was received at Police Headquarters yesterday. The applicant was John F. Dwyer, a policeman on the patrol boat. Dwyer sent a letter to the board, saying that the position of mate in the United States Navy had been offered to him by Capt. Hopkins of the United States steamer Venezuela, to serve on the vessel during the coming war with Spain. Previous to his appointment on the police force Dwyer served in the navy. The application of Dwyer was approved by Chief McCullagh. The board granted him leave without pay.

President York stated after the meeting that the board had decided not to issue any general statement to the force regarding volunteering, but that it would act on each individual application for leave of absence. From what Mr. York said, it was inferred that the board would not approve a great many of the members of the force going to the war. Mr. York said that New York City needed protection, and it would be somewhat dangerous to have many of the members of the force go away.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE BRUCE.

A Newfoundland Ship That Could Be Used as a Ram.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 20.—The United States Government, it is reported here to-day, is negotiating for the purchase of the steamer Bruce, belonging to Mr. Reid, the Newfoundland railway contractor, and now running to Sydney, C. B.

The Bruce is a magnificent new steel steamer, built in Glasgow last Summer, and specially constructed to withstand ice floes. She has been cutting through floes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence all Winter, and could ram and sink any ship except a battleship without injury to herself.

THE STEAMER ZOE ARRIVES.

Chief Officer Cruse Tells of the Pitiful Condition of Cubans.

The pitiful condition of the Cubans was described last night by Chief Officer Cruse of the British steamer Zoe, which arrived from Cuban ports yesterday, and was tied up last evening at the Havemeyer sugar refinery at South Fourth Street, Williamsburg. The Zoe is sugar laden, and brought six Spanish Americans from Cuba.

Officer Cruse says that while the vessel was at Cardenas there were many applications for passage by men who were willing to work their way to New York. They included Spaniards as well as Cubans. When the ship reached Matanzas the British Consul was feeding 4,000 starving Cubans. Mr. Cruse said that the condition of the Cubans was horrible in the extreme. He said that when his vessel left last Friday evening the sky was illuminated from burning plantations.

RETIRED ADMIRAL WOULD SERVE.

Rear Admiral Hughes, Age 76, Applies for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rear Admiral Hughes, a retired naval officer, of the age of seventy-six years, filed his application with the Navy Department to-day for restoration to active service in the event of hostilities. While it is not likely that the department will be obliged to avail itself of this offer, Secretary Long was gratified at the patriotic spirit entertained by the old sea dog.

The Katahdin to Guard Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—The United States ram Katahdin has been ordered to Provincetown. With the Katahdin at Provincetown, within call of the fleet of patrol boats, it is believed that Boston will be secure from injury in the event of an attempt to bombard the city.

Want a Cruiser Named Jersey City.

The Jersey City Board of Trade on Tuesday night adopted a resolution directing its Committee on Commerce to send a memorial to Secretary Long asking that one of the naval cruisers be named Jersey City. Should the request be granted the board will appropriate $1,000 to be used in fitting out the vessel.

Anxiety About the Somers.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department is a good deal disturbed about the torpedo boat Somers, now lying at Falmouth, England, and has been casting about for means to bring her to the United States with safety, so far without success.

A Fishkill Lad Enlists Under Age.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., April 20.—Peter McShane, seventeen years old, ran away from his home to enlist in the navy. He passed for twenty-two years. His parents sent for and had him returned.

West Point Pontoon Train for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has issued orders for the immediate preparation of the pontoon train at the Military Academy, West Point, for use in military ope-

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Membership of the Board of Inspection Reduced by Orders from Washington.

FERRYBOATS MAY BE TAKEN

Vessels of the Staten Island Line Would Make Good Transports—Four Yachts That Will Probably Be Purchased.

The membership of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was further decreased yesterday by the detachment of Naval Constructor Tawresey and Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth. The former was ordered to Philadelphia to superintend the changes to be made in the four American Line steamships, which will be fitted out in Crampe's ship yard as auxiliary cruisers. He started yesterday morning for his new post. Engineer Danforth was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is believed that the board will be reduced to one or two members, who will remain here indefinitely to complete the final negotiations for the purchase or charter of such vessels as the Government may require from time to time.

The other members will soon be detached, as they are urgently needed for other naval important duties in the line of actual service. Lieut. Commander Kelley, who has been Capt. Rodgers's chief assistant, is still confined to his home with pneumonia.

Staten Island Boats Considered.

Important work was transacted yesterday by the board. A communication was sent to J. W. G. Smith, General Manager of the Staten Island Ferry Company, for a full list and particulars of the company's fleet of ferryboats and the price asked for each, with a view of their being purchased by the Government for use in carrying troops in the South. Superintendent Smith informed the board that the company could not dispose of any of its boats until they had been replaced by new boats, as they were all required for the ferry service. It is intimated that the Government may take the boats without further consulting the pleasure of the company and attend to the compensation afterward. The fleet includes the Robert Garrett and Castleton, two of the largest ferryboats in the United States. They were built at Baltimore ten years ago at a cost of $100,000 each. They are of steel, with water-tight compartments, and are licensed to carry 3,000 passengers each. The other boats are the Southfield, Northfield, Westfield, and Middletown, all old boats, but stanch and well adapted for the service required by the Government.

The board has also inspected the big steel tugs A. Z. Rose and Baltimore of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These vessels are 105 feet long, 22 feet in beam, and 11 feet deep, with a tonnage of 177. They were built in 1893 and are considered among the most powerful tugs on the coast.

Four Boats for the Mosquito Fleet.

Lieut. Commander Reeder and Engineer Dixon yesterday inspected four yachts which it is said were found satisfactory and will be purchased immediately for use in the mosquito fleet. They are the Aileen, Eugenia, Nergana, and Anita.

The Aileen was offered several weeks ago by her owner, Richard Stevens. The vessel was built in 1896 in Chester, Penn. She is 155 feet long, 20 feet in beam, and 8.9 feet draught, with a tonnage of 151.

The Anita was built in 1888 and is owned by S. M. Prevost of Philadelphia. She is 117 feet long, 15 feet in beam, 6.5 draught, and has a tonnage of 74.

The Eugenia, owned by J. G. Cassatt of Philadelphia, was built in 1890 in Leith, Scotland. She is of steel, with a tonnage of 165. She is 149 feet long, 19 feet in beam, and has a draught of 10 feet.

The Nergana is owned by Frederick H. Benedict of this city, and was built in 1897 at Newburg, N. Y. She is 145 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6.6 feet draught.

A tug belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey was inspected and reported upon favorably yesterday.

An order was received from the Navy Department urging the board to complete the quota of light draught vessels suitable for coast defense and for cruising in rivers and inlets. A list of more than 100 such vessels has already been forwarded.

The revived report that the Government had bought the Cunarder Lucania could not be confirmed at the offices of the line on Bowling Green yesterday. The officials there said they had not been notified of the purchase, but that it would not be necessary to notify them of the sale.

The Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck will, upon her arrival here next Saturday, be inspected by the Naval Board. The offer of her to the Government has not been withdrawn by her owners.

Colliers to be Purchased in England.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department has almost concluded arrangements for the purchase of one or two vessels in England to be used as colliers, but in advance of the completion of the sale the officials do not deem it prudent to make public their names. There was every disposition on the part of the officials to limit the purchase to ships of American construction and ownership, but in view of what are termed at the Navy Department a number of barefaced attempts at extortion by the owners and agents of some of these craft the department feels warranted in going abroad and securing suitable vessels at a very moderate cost.

The Appomattox Purchased.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 20.—The Appomattox of the Chesapeake and Ohio Line, operating between this and English ports, was to-day purchased by the representatives of the Government, and it is said will be used as a coal supply ship for one of the United States squadrons. The Michigan and Pinners Point, both of which are also here, have been inspected, and it is understood that Government agents have recommended their purchase.

OVATION TO SIGSBEE.

The Captain of the Maine Cheered in a Philadelphia Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—An impromptu reception to Capt. Sigsbee, who now commands the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, now at Cramps' Shipyard, was given to-night at one of the leading theatres by the audience. The Captain's presence was not discovered until after the first act, when he was seen sitting in one of the boxes half hidden by the hangings.

The word was passed around, and with a burst of applause the entire audience arose and cheered the Maine's commander for fully fifteen minutes.

Capt. Sigsbee, though evidently pleased with the honor shown him, drew back, but loud calls were made for him, and before the cheering ceased he was forced to bow his acknowledgments and express his thanks in a few words.

In the course of the remainder of the performance more cheers were given in his honor, and when the curtain fell he was surrounded by a mass of ladies and gentlemen eager to grasp him by the hand. Capt. Sigsbee shook hands with those close to him, and finally reached his carriage after a number of policemen had cleared a way for him.

The Captain's new command was placed in commission as a United States cruiser to-day. All the formalities of the ceremony were strictly followed.

THE RAILWAY WAR TAX.

Officials Undecided Whether the Passengers of Roads Shall Pay.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Passenger officials of railroads centring in Chicago are undecided on the question as to whether the railroads or the purchaser of tickets should pay the tax to be imposed by the Government in case of war. Some are of the opinion that the maximum rate law, effective in some States, will prevent them from adding anything to the present prices of tickets, and others say that the increase will not be an increase in the price of the tickets, but will be the tax, and that the Government and the passengers can settle the matter between them.

Another question is whether the tax will be made to cover all fares paid for transportation or simply tickets sold. If the latter construction is to rule, the roads say they will sell very few tickets over the counter, and that nine out of ten passengers will pay their fares on the trains.

SPAIN'S FORMIDABLE FLEET

The Big Battleship Pelayo Joins the Vessels at Cape Verde Islands.

BATTLE MAY BE FOUGHT THERE

It Is Possible that Our Fleets, with Mosquito Auxiliaries, Will Seek the Enemy in Their Own Waters, Naval Officers Say.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department learned to-day that the only first-class battleship that Spain has in her navy has reached the Cape Verde Islands and joined the rest of the fleet at Porto Grande. This is the Pelayo, justly considered one of the most formidable vessels afloat.

She is not regarded by naval authorities here as superior or even equal to the Iowa, the Indiana, or any of our first-class vessels, as our ships are more modern in structure and better armed with rapid-fire and heavy guns, but they say she would be a worthy adversary of any ship on the seas.

The addition of this vessel makes the fleet that has been slowly forming at Porto Grande a most formidable one. To it have been added lately three or four heavily protected cruisers, and still more recently the two fine vessels the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo. It is particularly well supplied with torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and in this respect would be more than a match for any fleet that the United States could assemble.

It is more than probable, however, that the auxiliary fleet acquired within the last few weeks will be able to thwart the attack of the torpedo boats and turn the tables on them with their rapid-fire guns. In such a contest the torpedo boat would be placed at a great disadvantage, because it would not want to expend its most effective weapon in attacking the small craft, while if it did not do so, it would soon be destroyed by the rain of shot from the rapid-fire guns of its little adversaries. This will be one of the uses to which the mosquito fleet of fast yachts will be put. As an ally of the fleet of big ships, it will be able to perform its most effective work.

It is now thought by the naval officers that the plan of Spain is shown by these last movements of her ships. She has sent to the Cape Verde Islands her best vessels. It can hardly be for any other purpose than that of attacking this country, or of engaging any fleet that we may send to European waters. It is also thought that the plans of our navy to operate against the Canaries has already drawn the Spaniards from their true base, Spain, and made them seek battle under circumstances where defeat would mean utter destruction to the fleet and the loss of all the Spanish possessions.

This plan of the Spaniards lightens the work of the Navy Department, as it shows it where the blow must be struck. The Spaniards will await battle on their own ground, if the fleets of this country choose to give it battle where Spain invites, in the waters of the Cape Verde Islands, or in the adjacent waters of the Canaries.

It is quite possible that the two fleets, after the preliminary work of clearing the Spanish Army out of Cuba is completed, will seek the Spanish ships on the other side. It is recognized by experts that the decisive blow of the war must be struck at sea by the destruction of the Spanish fleets, and no opportunity will be lost to bring about this result at the earliest possible time. A demonstration may be made to draw the fleet now at the Cape Verde Islands toward Spain, so that the Flying Squadron and Capt. Sampson's fleet may strike it in the open sea. If this fails, a demonstration may be made against the Spanish coast; or the fleet may be sought out in its harbor and engaged there.

One thing is determined upon, and that is, that whatever else may be thought of or desired the United States will employ every effort to bring the war to an early end. To accomplish this, the fleets of this country will seek out the fleets of Spain and try to crush them at once. If Spain has any desire to fight she can have it gratified at once by ordering her ships to take the seas and get where the Yankee ships can find them.

SPAIN'S UNDAUNTED SAILORS.

Officers and Men at Cadiz Take a Religious Vow—A Naval Surprise Predicted.

MADRID, April 20.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, and Admirals Beranger and Butler declare that the Spanish people can rely thoroughly on the bravery of the Spanish fleets.

Advices from Cadiz say that the Commander of the new Spanish squadron now being formed there recently visited the shrine of the Virgin with his men and there addressed the crews of the ships, offering the choice of remaining behind to whoever felt fear. The crews, it is added, unanimously declared that they preferred to go to battle, whereupon the Spanish Commander and his men knelt and took a solemn vow never to return to Spain unless victorious.

The utmost reticence is observed now regarding the movements of the Spanish warships, and in official circles here it is said that the location of the first naval battle will be a veritable surprise.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Lieut. De Carantha, naval attaché of the Spanish Legation, before his departure from Washington to-night gave his views on the war about to be opened. He said the Spanish people, particularly members of the army and navy, had always entertained the most cordial feeling toward America and Spanish ships had found it a pleasure to salute ships of the American Navy. Now, however, a war was being precipitated by an attack upon Spain's honor, and against this every spark of Spanish loyalty would be aroused.

"It is no longer a question of retaining Cuba," said Lieut. de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain, since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba, and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine. These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this.

"History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with nearly 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men. We recognize the gallantry of the American Navy, and the notable heroes of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes, and their blood is in the veins of those now called upon to defend her honor.

"I speak after recently talking with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and of torpedo boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment—namely, that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send some of them to the bottom, superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American Navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

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SPANISH NAVAL FUND.

The Prince of Monaco and ex-Queen Isabella Contribute.

MADRID, April 20.—It is announced that the national fund to increase the strength of the Spanish Navy is being "hugely augmented."

The Prince of Monaco, who is an officer in the Spanish Navy, has written to the Queen Regent warmly expressing regret at the fact that "private duties" prevent him from discharging his naval duties. But in the meanwhile he has forwarded a subscription of 10,000 pesetas to the naval fund.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has sent a subscription of 30,000 pesetas to the fund.

THE INJURY TO KEY WEST CABLE.

Evidently Cut by Some One Familiar with the Work—Investigation On.

KEY WEST, April 20.—It has been learned that the cable between here and Havana was cut about a mile south of Fort Taylor, and evidently by some one familiar with cable work. The strand, which is of the double-armor, heavy, shore-end type, was not cut in twain, but merely cut open. The conductor was then pulled out, and cut in two near the shore. The cable is very heavy, weighing about fourteen tons to the mile, and hence the cut could scarcely have been an accident, which the great weight of the strand is intended to guard against. The cable is now repaired, and the whole matter is under investigation.

THE AUDAZ STILL IN ENGLAND.

A Suggestion to Retain the Spanish Torpedo Boat There.

LONDON, April 20.—James H. Dalziel, Liberal member of Parliament for the Kirkcaldy District of Scotland, has announced his intention of asking A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, if steps are to be taken to retain the Spanish torpedo boat Audas, now docked at Queenstown for repairs, in the event of war breaking out before the repairs are completed, so as to "prevent a repetition of the Alabama case."

SPANISH NAVAL PLANS.

Fleet Expected to Cross the Atlantic from Cape Verde.

LONDON, April 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The war is the invariable topic everywhere, but there is a strange absence of excitement in the American colony, which is quite serene as to the issue, and does not expect a protracted conflict. From conversations with a naval expert and American authority, who has just come from Spain, I learn it is expected that the Spanish fleet will concentrate at Cape Verde and steam in full force across the Atlantic."

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Steps to Prevent the Searching of Neutral Vessels.

LONDON, April 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"In Italian official circles it is said the powers have taken under consideration the attitude to be adopted by neutral Governments on the outbreak of war, and have decided that the first step taken will be to deny to the combatants all right of searching neutral vessels. Notwithstanding a declaration in this sense, it is feared it will be necessary to provide convoys for all neutral merchantmen, to the serious hindrance of international commerce."

Naval Militia for the Resolute.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Adjutant Gen. Stryker has received word from the Navy Department that a change has been made in the plans with respect to the battalion of the West, Naval Militia of New Jersey, and that they are instructed to hold themselves in readiness to report on board the Resolute instead of the Venezuela, as heretofore announced. The Resolute is one of the auxiliary ships recently bought by the Government, formerly the Yorktown.

Lectures to Red Cross Nurses.

Lectures on "Bandaging" were given yesterday afternoon at the Red Cross Society Hospital, 233 West One Hundredth Street, to forty women, between twenty-five and fifty years old, who are to become nurses of the society. The lecturers were Dr. Frank B. Carpenter of the hospital staff and Dr. E. Winfield Egan of the National Red Cross Society. About 500 applications have been received for places as nurses and fifty-two have been accepted.

Soldier Killed by Fall From a Train.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 20.—A soldier named Wheeler of Company K, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, en route from Fort Riley, Kan., fell from a Missouri Pacific train at Knobster, Mo., and was killed.

The Best Food

In the world will not build up the wasted substance of humanity unless your stomach is in proper shape to properly digest it. It is the one organ that must be right or else others will soon be wrong—producing sickness. **Aid digestion** and your stomach will help you to keep every other organ in good order, thus producing **health.**

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AVOID SUBSTITUTES

SUCCESS OF THE HOLLAND

The Submarine Boat Tested in the Presence of a Board of Naval Officers.

SPECTATORS WERE FOOLED

She Staid Under Water Thirty-eight Minutes and Watchers Were Alarmed—Dummy Aerial Projectile and Torpedo Fired.

The submarine boat Holland, in the construction and perfection of which the inventor, John P. Holland, has spent the greater part of his life, was tested officially yesterday under the direction of a naval board of inspection and proved an undoubted success. For months this marine wonder has been subjected to experimental tests, after each one of which improvements were made, and the result of these improvements was evident yesterday, when the boat did everything that her commander and inventor asked of her.

The official trial took place in Raritan Bay in the vicinity of the dredge channel, where the submarine boat had about thirty feet of water to play in. Two tugs accompanied her, on one of which was the Naval Board of Inspection consisting of Capt. C. S. Berry, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. Commander Swift, Chief of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Rock, of the Naval Construction Department, all of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In addition to these there were guests on the official boat, the most prominent of whom was Mr. McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The second tug was placed at the disposal of several visitors and newspaper men, who watched the manoeuvres of the boat while she was visible. The latter tug, the Sallie P. Linderman, in charge of Capt. C. A. Morris, Superintendent of the Holland Company, left the Raritan Dry Dock Company's wharf at Perth Amboy, shortly after 2 o'clock, with the submarine boat in tow. The official tug, the George B. Roe, followed about half a mile astern, but caught up as the Linderman reached the black buoy at the entrance of the dredge channel at 3:40 o'clock.

At 3:45 o'clock the men who composed the crew of the little cigar-shaped craft, which, by the way, is only 30 feet long, went aboard, and the hawsers were loosened and pulled aboard the tug. The Holland's crew consisted of her inventor, John P. Holland, who took his station in the conning tower; F. T. Cable, chief electrician; Henry Meyer, assistant electrician; Nathaniel Addison, engineer; W. W. Scott, constructing engineer and draughtsman, and W. F. C. Nindeman, gunner.

Orders for the Trial Given.

Elihu B. Frost and Col. C. E. Creecy of Washington, representing the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, accompanied by Capt. Morris, went aboard the inspection boat and gave final instructions to Mr. Holland as to what the inspection board appointed by the naval authorities at Washington to witness and report upon the efficacy of the new boat wished him to do. The orders were to make a dive of ten minutes' duration and come to the surface, then dive ten minutes more and come up again. After this, there must be two more dives, each of ten minutes' duration, which would bring the boat back to the place of beginning. Then there was to be a run on the surface, when the aerial projectile and dummy torpedo were to be expelled from the bow and stern tubes, respectively.

At 10 minutes to 4 o'clock all hands had passed through the manhole on the superstructure of the boat and Capt. Holland pulled down the covering which made the boat water and air-tight. A long blast from his two-inch whistle signified that the test was about to begin, and after an ineffectual attempt to submerge the little craft she disappeared in about thirty seconds. As she went down a loud cheer went up from the spectators on both tugs. It was seen that the slender flagstaff aft, on which a small American flag was nailed, had broken off short, but was held fast to the boat by a slender wire rope.

From both tugs the spectators watched for the boat's reappearance, and each one, watch in hand, anxiously awaited the expiration of ten minutes, when the little craft was supposed to reappear on the surface. They were doomed to disappointment, and at the end of twenty minutes there was no sign of the submarine terror. Thirty minutes elapsed, and then some of those most interested began to fear that the Holland had disappeared, never to rise again. Some of the more sanguine of the Holland's friends kept the doubting Thomases in good cheer by assuring them that the boat was capable of staying down for forty-eight hours, and that there was no need to fear for her safety and that of her crew.

Discovered Over a Mile Away.

One of the lookouts on the Linderman spied the conning tower of the Holland about a mile and a half to the eastward at the end of thirty-eight minutes, but this appearance of the little craft was only momentary, for she disappeared again, and at the end of fifty-eight minutes from the time she first went down she bobbed up serenely about two miles south of the black buoy and her whistle tooted joyfully. This was answered by repeated whistles from both tugs and the cheers of every one aboard of them.

During the entire trial of the diving capabilities of the boat the naval experts only caught sight of her once, and, while they did not tell what their opinion of her was, owing to the fact that the experts failed to locate the position of the boat, notwithstanding they were aware that she must have been within a radius of three miles from where the tugs were lying, they undoubtedly were satisfied that the submarine boat could certainly steal a march on an enemy if she could play such tricks on her anxious friends.

After she came to the surface and the tugs ran up close to her Capt. Holland was congratulated on her signal success, and he was then directed to expel the dummy aerial projectile and imitation Whitehead torpedo. The dummy projectile weighed about eighty pounds, and with a force of 600 pounds of air pressure was sent a distance of 400 yards. The dummy torpedo weighing 825 pounds was quickly sent through the expulsion tube in the boat's stern a distance of about thirty yards, and proved beyond doubt that the boat's capabilities of destruction were all that could be wished.

During the trial the boat went about four and a half miles, but she is capable of a speed of six knots an hour under water and seven on the surface. If the inventor builds other boats he will increase the motive power from 45 horse power to 100 in the engines, which are worked by gasoline, and it is expected that the new boats will have a speed of at least twelve knots per hour.

It was said last night that the naval authorities would insist on another trial, but just when it will take place could not be ascertained.

READY TO AID THE GOVERNMENT.

Organizations and Men Who Have Offered Their Services.

At a joint meeting of the Knights Templar, comprising the uniformed guard of honor of the various consistories of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the metropolitan district and adjacent territory, it was unanimously decided to offer their services to President McKinley unconditionally. The body is 1,000 strong and comprises representatives from Cerneau, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Long Island, Giordana Bruno, Mizpah, and New York Consistories, under the leadership of Sir Arthur W. McNames, M. D.

The National officers of the Irish National Alliance issued a call yesterday to the members of that body to be prepared to show their fealty to the Stars and Stripes and respond promptly to any demand that may be made upon them by the Government.

Gen. George Chappell of this city has offered his services to the President, and has received authority to organize a brigade or division. All persons wishing to enroll may leave their addresses at the headquarters, 2,310 Third Avenue, or at the Washington Club, 3,401 Third Avenue.

PLACES KEPT FOR MEN WHO ENLIST

The Board of Directors of the Lawyers' [illegible] Company of New York passed a resolution yesterday granting leave of absence [illegible] employes who [illegible] ices are called for by the Government in the event of war with Spain.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Surety Company of New York, held yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing that all officers and employes of the company who are members of the National Guard and are required to enter active military service or who may volunteer for and enter such active service, be allowed a leave of absence, and that their places be kept open for them until the termination of their service.

Commissioner J. J. Little of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx and a member of the firm of J. J. Little & Co., printers, of Astor Place, yesterday afternoon notified the men in his employ that their positions would be reserved for them if they wished to enlist. Within one hour after the order was issued four of his employes enlisted with the Lafayette Post Volunteers. Many of his employes are members of the National Guard.

Coal Bought in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—A deal was closed with the different coal mines of Arkansas by the Government whereby the mines of this State are to deliver 260,000 tons, or 13,000 carloads, of coal to Southern borders within sixty days. This will take the entire output of the Ouita, Coal Hill, Jenny Lind, and Huntington mines. The product of the latter three is steam coal, while that of the Ouita is an anthracite or hard coal, and has largely supplanted Pennsylvania anthracite in this section. This is the largest order ever received by the mines of this territory, and will bring into requisition every available force in order that the contract may be complied with.

Spaniards to Become Citizens.

Another batch of Spaniards renounced their allegiance to the Spanish throne yesterday and took out their first papers of American citizenship in the clerk's office of the United States District Court. They were Joseph M. Rodriguez, a traveling salesman, of 75 East Eighty-fifth Street; Joseph Garcia, a steward on the Ward Line steamship Seneca, living at 275 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; Joaquin Torras of 30 Simonson Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, and John Padron of 1,919 Seventh Avenue, this city. They have all lived in this country for some time.

ENGLISHMEN WANT TO ENLIST.

One British Officer Would Go as Private to Study Artillery Action—Germans Would Serve.

LONDON, April 20.—The rush of applicants for enlistment in the United States Army or Navy was continued to-day. Between forty and fifty English and Irish sailors or soldiers, or would-be soldiers or sailors, applied for enlistment at the United States Consulate this morning.

Several British officers consulted with Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché, to-day, as to whether they could secure commissions in the United States Army. One Woolwich Artillery Lieutenant declared his intention to apply for six months' leave, without giving any reason for so doing, and to enlist as a private in the United States Army, if he is unable to do better, in order to study artillery in action.

Numbers of former soldiers and volunteers have applied to Marshal Halstead, the United States Consul at Birmingham, for enlistment in the United States Army. Mr. Halstead explained to them that the Foreign Enlistment act prevented the acceptance of their offers.

Many engineers have left Birmingham to serve in both the United States and Spanish Navies.

GLASGOW, April 20.—The officials of the United States Consulate here have received many offers of enlistment from American residents who are desirous of serving in the volunteer force of the United States. The Consul has cabled to Washington for instructions.

BERLIN, April 20.—A statement has been issued from the United States Embassy here, to the effect that, in reply to numerous applications for enlistment, the Embassy is compelled to announce that it is unable to enlist men here, adding that they must follow the regular enlistment provisions.

2,000 Men Offered in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.—Frank W. Roberts, the United States Consul here, has received offers from prominent Americans in the Transvaal to raise a force of 2,000 men and to defray the cost of transportation to any place designated.

MORE REFUGEES FROM CUBA.

The Steamer Santiago Arrives with Seventy-two Passengers.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, from southern Cuba ports, which left Cienfuegos on April 13, calling at Nassau April 16, arrived yesterday morning with a full cargo and seventy-two cabin passengers. Of these thirty-nine were from Cuban ports and among them were several refugees.

One of the passengers was Francisco Zayas, from Trinidad de Cuba, with six motherless children, ranging from four to eighteen years in age. He said he was obliged to leave Cuba as starvation was staring them in the face. He was going to visit a son in Providence.

Another passenger was Hernandez, an American citizen, who had been in business in Cienfuegos. He said that the Spaniards there were all bragging of the easy victory that they would have over the Yankees, and they even seemed to believe that they would go to Key West and thence go to Washington in triumph.

Several of the passengers blamed Consul Owen McGarr, who, they said, did not seem to look much after the interests of American citizens in Cienfuegos. He did not inform them of the warning to leave until a few hours previous to the departure of the steamer by which he sailed, and several of them could not get ready in time, and had to come by the Santiago.

Herman King of 96 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, who owns a plantation in Santa Clara, and others went to Cienfuegos by rail, but they did not dare to get out of the cars on account of the insults heaped upon them by the Spanish soldiers and their threats to do them bodily harm. At Cienfuegos the authorities had to put a force of police on board the Santiago to protect the crew, and none of the crew were allowed on shore for fear of being attacked.

The Spaniards, Mr. King said, were laying torpedoes in the entrance to the harbor. He did not think that Americans would have any trouble in landing on the southern coast, as the land sloped up easily from the sea. The interior was perfectly healthy, and the American troops would have no trouble in chasing the Spaniards out of the island.

Bombardment Insurance Question.

BOSTON, April 20.—Attorney General Knowlton to-day rendered an opinion relative to the authority of insurance companies to do bombardment insurance in this State. The Attorney General holds that the companies cannot insure against the destruction of property by bombardment unless fire ensues, and the insurance can cover only such part of the loss as would be due to the fire. The opinion was given at the request of Frederick L. Cutting, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner. It is understood that the Governor will send to the Legislature a recommendation that something be done to secure legislation permitting bombardment insurance.

CATHOLICISM IN CHICAGO.

Annual Report of the Chancellor of the Archdiocese.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The last annual report of the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago shows an unprecedented growth in the Catholic population and spiritual strength of the metropolitan See of the West. It is second to the archdiocese of New York alone, while the area covered by the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of New York is nearly twice as large.

There are at present under the direct jurisdiction of Archbishop Feehan 449 priests, of whom 329 are "seculars" and 120 "regulars," or members of religious orders; 210 churches, with resident priests; 52 "attended" churches, 48 chapels, and 17 stations attended by parish priests. There are 148 parochial schools, with an attendance of 49,555 pupils; 105 theological students, 5 colleges for boys, with an attendance of 1,140 students; 17 seminaries for girls, with an attendance of 2,248, and 6 reform and industrial schools.

The Catholic population numbers 651,000. The rate at which the Catholic population has increased recently will be understood by comparing this year's report with that of 1894, when the total Catholic population was 550,000. That year there were 387 priests, [illegible] churches, and 45,911 children attending the parochial schools.

A FEW SPANIARDS FLEE

Not Many Accept Free Transportation from Here to Havana on the Panama.

CROWDS SEE THEM DEPART

Shouts of Derision Follow the Vessel, Which Is Rumored to Have Munitions of War Aboard—The Seneca Also Sails.

The bulk of the Spanish residents of this city at least seem to have made up their minds to remain in the land of the enemy and pursue their peaceable callings without concerning themselves about the impending war. The number of Spaniards in this city is estimated at 3,000, and although the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano, has advertised for several days offering to send away at the Government's expense all Spaniards who desired to leave, hardly 100 availed themselves of the offer. Several of those who went did so because they were unable to find work in New York.

All those Spaniards who wished to leave had been told to call at the Spanish Consulate yesterday morning to get their passports and passes for the voyage by the steamer Panama, that was scheduled to sail from Pier 10, East River, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The doors of the Consulate were opened for business one hour earlier than usual, but the applicants came slowly and arrived singly or in small groups. Most of them were able-bodied men and several were young. That gave rise to a rumor that they had enlisted in the Spanish army. When they got their passes most of them walked up to the pier at which the Panama was moored and went on board at once. Others lounged about the entrance of the pier talking to Spanish friends who had come to see them off.

The regulations on the pier were very strict yesterday, and a line was chalked, past which no one was admitted without a pass. Various rumors were floated. One was that delegations of recruits from Philadelphia and Boston of some seventy men had been smuggled on board and another that several tons of gunpowder and other munitions of war had been shipped. It was said that that was the reason no one was allowed on the vessel or even on the pier.

A Denial by the Agent.

The agent of the line emphatically denied that any munitions of war had been taken on board. Mr. Pohls, the representative of Mr. Ceballos, the agent, said that between 14,000 and 15,000 bushels of corn had been taken and the remainder was called a general cargo, which would appear in the manifest. It was learned later at the Custom House that a supplementary manifest can be sent in four days after a vessel sails, and that all the cargo might not be known until the vessel was near Havana.

The Panama was very heavily laden, considerably above the load line. Workmen had been busy all night loading barrels and cases, and a steam elevator pumped grain into her. The steamer is barkentine rigged, 331 feet long, and was built in Glasgow in 1875. She is not a very fast sailer with an ordinary cargo, and with the surplus cargo that she took it was predicted by several that she could not reach Havana before five days, and by that time war would break out, and she would fall an easy prey to one of our cruisers. The agents of the line said that the ship and cargo were fully insured, but the names of the companies were not given.

As the hour for the departure of the steamer approached large crowds of people stood on the sidewalk opposite and on the west pier, and there were rumors that the ship would be detained and searched for munitions of war. Two men who looked like Central Office detectives walked hurriedly to the pier, shook hands with the policemen whom they apparently knew, spoke to them in an undertone for a few minutes, and then walked away as hurriedly as they had come.

One o'clock arrived, and yet there were no signs of the vessel sailing, except that the American flag was run up to the mainmast and the passengers all went on board and below. There were very few signs of life on the decks. The hatches were battened down, and four or five sailors sauntered about. The other pier became more crowded with spectators, and many of them boarded the barkentine Strathern that was moored alongside. Her decks soon became black with humanity, and several angry men declared in loud tones that the steamer should never be allowed to sail with rations and ammunition for the enemy.

Among the passengers were three women, one of whom was Louisa Mora, a Spanish dancer of lithe figure and coal black eyes and hair. She was one of those who had secured a free passage, and carried a small black and tan dog under one arm and a parrot in a cage under the other.

It was nearly 1:30 o'clock when the cables that held the Panama to the dock were thrown off and a couple of tugs pulled her into the channel. Loud shouts of derision arose from the crowds on the barkentine and pier, and many shouted:

"To hell with Spain! Remember the Maine!"

Not a word came back in reply from the ship. Capt. Quevedo, Chief Engineer Thompson, and other officers waved their hats to their friends on the pier, and the Panama passed down toward the Narrows.

The agents of the line declined to give out the passenger list, but said that there were thirty-one passengers, of whom six were cabin passengers. The others had passes which will be paid for by the Government in Havana.

The scene at the Spanish Consulate was not cheerful yesterday. The clerks and several workmen were busy packing up books and papers. The Consul General and his official family were preparing for their departure. The work of packing up was continued most of the day. This morning, it was said, the Spanish Consulate will be turned over to the care of the French Consul General.

The steamer Seneca of the Ward Line also sailed for Havana yesterday with a full cargo and several Spanish passengers, at Government expense, who were not in time to sail by the Panama. President Booth of the line said that the company would get the steamer to Havana, war or no war, if they can do so with safety. The cargo was sent by old customers and the company was going to carry out their contracts. If the United States interfered they would stop, and when war began they would cable to their steamers not to go to Cuba.

The Alcedene is to sail to-day. The Bergen may go in the place of the Seguranca and may touch at Havana.

MOST SPANIARDS IN BOSTON TO GO.

Consul Cruz Will Stay Until Ordered Away, He Says.

BOSTON, April 20.—Dr. Manuel Garcia, the Spanish Consul in Boston, refused to discuss in any way the relations between the United States and Spain to-day.

"You have your Administration, we have ours," said he. "Consult them for news; don't come to me."

"Are you about to leave Boston?" was asked him.

"No, Sir," he replied with great warmth. "I shall be here for some time, for some time, Sir. I shall stay here until ordered away, and then I shall take my time."

"Are the Spaniards in Boston taking their departure?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, indeed," he replied. "They are going in great numbers. In fact, nearly all the Spaniards in Boston have already arranged with me for their departure."

Spanish Editor to Stay Here.

The statement was printed yesterday that the publication of Las Novedades, the local Spanish paper, would, after its issue of yesterday, be suspended indefinitely. When a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES called on José G. Garcia, the editor of the paper, yesterday afternoon he was busily engaged at work in his office. He denied that the publication of his paper would be suspended. His paper would be issued as usual every day until hostilities began. Then the publication would cease. He expected to remain here even if war actually occurred.

Baldasano Ready to Go.

The Spanish Consulate was in a state of unusual activity yesterday in preparation for the expected departure of Consul General Baldasano. He said that the archives of the Consulate were being removed to the French Consulate and that he was hourly expecting notification from Minister Polo y Bernabé to leave the country. The Consul General has arranged to return to Spain if possible by the French Line steamer sailing here Saturday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department:

Col. George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General, will be relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Paymaster General, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, at Governors Island, New York City, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major Charles McClure, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty at Chicago, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty in that department.

Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty in that department.

Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty in that department.

Major Elijah W. Halford, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty at Denver, Col., and will proceed to and take station at New Orleans, La., and report for duty to commanding General, Department of the Gulf, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty at Omaha, Neb., and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty in that department.

The Secretary of War relieves Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma Territory, and directs him, upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, to comply with instructions assigning him to duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of Dakota.

Second Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Fourth Artillery, is attached to Light Battery F of that regiment, and will proceed to join that battery for duty.

Second Lieutenant James M. Williams, First Artillery, is transferred to the Seventh Artillery.

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Commissary of Subsistence, (recently appointed,) will report to Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the troops at Mobile, Ala., for duty as Commissary of that command.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. William P. Goodwin, Fourteenth Infantry, is further extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for five months, to take effect May 1, 1898, is granted Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General.

The following named officers, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service at Willets Point, N. Y., will be relieved from duty there by the commanding officer of that post on the receipt by him of this order, and will then join their respective regiments:

First Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, Fourteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. William O. Johnson, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, Eighteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Fifth Infantry.

Second Lieut. John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, Third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Joseph Herron, First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Walter S. McBroom, Eighteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, will report to the Major General Commanding the Army, for temporary duty on his staff.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered:

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is temporarily relieved from duty as Purchasing Commissary at New York City, and will report for duty, not later than May 1, to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding troops at Chickamauga National Park.

Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties as Acting Chief Commissary, Department of the East, temporarily will relieve Lieut. Col. Weston of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at New York City.

Major Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, is temporarily relieved from duty as Purchasing Commissary at Boston, Mass., and will report for duty as soon as practicable to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the troops at Tampa, Fla.

Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, temporarily will relieve Major Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, as Purchasing Commissary at Boston, Mass.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Pryor is detached from hospital at Mare Island and ordered immediately to the Albatross.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is detached from charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, and ordered immediately to the Niagara.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Armeria.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig is detached from the Constitution and ordered immediately to the Niagara.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Palmer is promoted as Passed Assistant Engineer with relative rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, from April 4.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus, Lieut. J. F. Luby, Lieut. A. Rust, Lieut. E. T Witherspoon, Ensign E. L. Bisset, Surgeon C. Biddle, and Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. T. Lowndes are detached from the Newport April 19 and ordered home to wait orders with the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson's sick leave is extended ten days from April 19.

Assistant Engineer E. Winship is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Alert.

Chief Engineer H. T. Cleaver is detached from the Alert and ordered to the Bennington.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton's order of April 12 is modified. He is detached from the Bancroft after examination for promotion and ordered immediately to the New Orleans April 19.

Commander H. Elmer is ordered to take charge of the Mosquito Flotilla.

Lieut. F. H. Brown is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Pensacola temporarily.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Winchell is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Pensacola.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Independent.

Ensign C. J. Lang is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Pensacola temporarily.

Chief Engineer J. S. Ogden is detached from the Bennington and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Pensacola temporarily.

Paymaster C. W. Slamm is detached from the Wabash and ordered immediately to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt is detached from the Independent and ordered immediately to the hospital at Mare Island.

Col. H. C. Cook to be Retired.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The retirement of Col. H. C. Cook, commandant at Fort McPherson and now on his way to Tampa, Fla., at the head of the Fifth Infantry, has been ordered by the medical board of the Department of the Gulf on account of disability.

SENATOR WALTHALL DYING.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Chaplain of the Senate in his invocation at the opening of the Senate to-day made the following reference to Senator Walthall of Mississippi, who is dying at his apartments in this city:

"Oh, Eternal God, hear our devout and most earnest prayer for our friend, the senior Senator from Mississippi, who lies on the verge of two worlds. Only Thou canst save him from certain death. Wilt Thou not in his behalf and at our importunate prayer spare him to us and to the country?"

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Take no substitute for this reliable remedy.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—has the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which it is distilled.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Philadelphia Wins the First Game from the New Yorks Through Superior Batting.

BROOKLYNS ALSO DEFEATED

They Were Beaten by the Senators in a Game Marked by Heavy Batting—Baltimores Down the Bostons—Cleveland and Louisville Win Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	3	0	1.000
Pittsburg	3	1	.750
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Boston	2	2	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Louisville	2	3	.400
Washington	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	1	2	.333
New York	1	3	.250
St. Louis	0	3	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 5.
Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 6.
Baltimore, 18; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Louisville, 7; Chicago, 6.
Cincinnati-Pittsburg game postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Chicago in Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The New Yorks were defeated by the home team this afternoon because they could not bat at opportune times. Meekin was hit rather freely, the home team earning six runs. Dunkle, the Philadelphia's new pitcher, had the New Yorks guessing with the exception of the sixth and ninth innings, when timely hitting enabled them to score five runs. Manager Joyce placed Hartman ahead of McCreery in the batting order, because of the latter's poor hitting in the recent games. Cross carried off the fielding honors for the home team, as did Gleason for the New Yorks. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	0	0	0	V H'l'n, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
D'glass, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Del'h'ty, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	3	2	3	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	3	3	0
Th'pson, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0
Cross, ss.	0	3	5	4	0	H'tman, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Ab'chio, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	3	2	1	Warner, c.	1	1	4	3	2
Dunkle, p.	2	2	0	3	1	Meekin, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Total	8	16	27	15	2	Total	5	11	27	16	4

Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—5

Stolen bases—Delahanty, Cross, (2,) Abbatichio, McCreery. Two-base hits—Delahanty, Lajoie, Thompson, Cross, (2.) Three-base hits—Lajoie, Meekin. Home run—Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Cooley. Double play—Cross and Douglass. First base on balls—Off Dunkle, 3; off Meekin, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Abbatichio, Gleason. Struck out—By Dunkle, 3; by Meekin, 2. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED.

They Lost to the Senators Through Inability to Bunch Their Hits.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day's game, while not marked by brilliant playing, was an interesting one, owing to hard hitting. The visitors could not bunch their hits, and While Kennedy allowed the Senators only nine hits, several were for more than one base. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Shreck'd, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Gettman, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Leahy, 3b	1	0	2	0	0	Lach'ce, ss.	2	3	1	4	1
Doyle, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Anderson, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	3	0	1	1
Farrell, 1b.	2	1	4	3	1	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Brown, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0
Wrigley, ss.	2	2	4	3	0	Ryan, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Mercer, p.	0	0	1	1	2	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	8	9	27	8	4	Total	6	14	27	16	2

Washington	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0		—8
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Stolen base—Gettman. Two-base hits—Gettman, Brown, Wrigley. Three-base hits—Farrell, Schreckard. Double play—Wrigley, unassisted. First on balls—Off Kennedy, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Leahy, Anderson. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Mercer, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 18; Boston, 3.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Heavy batting and faultless fielding enabled the Baltimores to score an easy victory to-day over the Bostons. McJames was well-nigh invincible except in the fourth inning, when the visitors bunched two singles and a two bagger after Duffy had been given his base on balls. Three runs were the result. Willis, the Boston's new pitcher, made his bow in league company in the sixth inning after the game was irretrievably lost, and was perceptibly nervous and unsteady. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	3	4	1	4	0	4	.	—18
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Basehits—Baltimore, 17; Boston, 8. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clark; Boston, Sullivan, Willis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Louisville, 7; Chicago, 6.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The Colonels won an interesting game from the Chicagos to-day. They batted timely and their fielding was magnificent. Everett, the visitors' first baseman, disputed a decision of Umpire Cushman in the seventh inning and was suspended for one day. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	.	—7
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Basehits—Louisville, 11; Chicago, 11. Errors—Louisville, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Wilson; Chicago, Friend and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Cleveland, 10; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The home team was easily defeated by the Clevelands to-day. Young, who pitched for the visitors, kept the Browns' hits well scattered. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—5
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	—10

Basehits—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Daniels, Sudhoff, and Clements; Cleveland, Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

At Washington—Georgetown University, 3; Harvard, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Brown University, 7.
At New Haven—Yale, 12; Williams, 3.
At Ithaca—Syracuse, 4; Cornell, 1.
At Princeton—Princeton, 6; Lafayette, 3.

Haff to Sail the Volunteer.

ISLIP, L. I., April 20.—Capt. Hank Haff, the skipper of the Defender during the cup races, has decided to return to active service and has accepted the command of the sloop yacht Volunteer, owned by J. Malcolm Forbes, which he piloted to victory in the international yacht races of 1887 when the British cutter Thistle was defeated.

Princeton Golfers Defeated.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—The Princeton golf team was defeated here this afternoon by the Lawrenceville Preparatory School by the score of [illegible] to [illegible]. There were three substitutes on the Princeton team.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Big English Event Won at Epsom by L. Brassey's Bay Colt Bay Ronald.

LONDON, April 20.—The City and Suburban Handicap, of 2,000 sovereigns, which was run at Epsom to-day, was won by L. Brassey's five-year-old bay colt Bay Ronald. William Cooper's five-year-old chestnut colt Newhaven II. was second, and F. H. Hunt, Jr.'s, three-year-old bay colt Craftsman was third.

Eighteen horses started, including James R. Keene's St. Cloud II. and Pierre Lorillard's Sandia.

THE DRIVING CLUB'S NEW TRACK

The Directors Consider Three Sites in Westchester.

The New York Driving Club has three sites in view for a new trotting track, and at a meeting to be held next week some definite arrangement will be made. The two pieces of ground on which the club has an option are located in Mount Vernon. The site which is said to be preferable to a majority of the members is part of a large tract of land owned by George Crawford. It is situated about one mile from the Mount Vernon Railroad station, in a spot that is really picturesque. It is on the Boston Post Road, about 1,000 feet from the thoroughfare, and affords a beautiful view of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. This piece of ground, which includes about sixty-five acres, would require a great deal of labor to level off, but this, the owner says, can be done, and a track constructed in time to hold a meeting in September, providing work can be begun in a short time.

The plans for this site call for a one-mile regulation track as well as a one-half mile bicycle track inside of the mile inclosure. There is an excellent location for a clubhouse, and the park contains a grove, well shaded by big trees, where horses can be brought to rest and cool off after a race. About 200 yards down the slope is another suitable location.

Mr. Crawford has offered to have a track constructed on his land under the supervision of Seth Griffin, an expert, and when completed will turn it over to the club at the contractor's price and the cost of the land. If this site is selected the track could be reached from the Mount Vernon station by trolley cars, and it is also believed that the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Company would build a branch to the track.

Another site being considered is about half a mile further south, or about one-quarter mile from Bay Chester on the Westchester Road. This property is owned by J. B. McDonald, who does not offer to build a track, but merely offers to sell the land, part of which is a swamp. The officials of the Harlem division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are said to have consented to put in a spur from the Bay Chester station if the site is selected.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

The Favorites Vanquished in Four of the Five Events.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Four favorites were beaten at Bennings to-day, that being about the only feature of a rather quiet day's sport. There were driving finishes in the last two events, Louise N. snatching victory by a head from Lucid in the six-and-one-half-furlong selling race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling; purse $300. Decanter, 102 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 2, won; First Fruit, 102, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Charantus, 112, (Lewis,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Calculation, Continental, Filament, Sallust, and Our Breezy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $300. Miss Casey, 108 pounds, (Penn,) 6 to 1, won; Duchess Annette, 100, (Forbes,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Sophomore, 101, (Gee,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:20. Nigger Baby, Mary Jones, Sweet Sound, Buttercup, Swashbuckler, Crowley, and Duke of Durham also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; half mile; purse $300. St. Clair, 107 pounds, (Irving,) 3 to 1, won; Miss Mark, 104, (Clay,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; St. Sophie, 104, (Gee,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:51¾. Tyran, Lady Exile, Subject, Cavalleria, Mehanus, Hilee, Judge Wilcox, Waterhouse, Silverstep, and The Recluse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling; purse $300. Ortoland, 99 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5, won; Sir Dick, 90, (Seaton,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; King T., 112, (Lewis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Festa, Atlantus, Squaw, and Passover also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; purse $300. Louise N., 100 pounds, (Penn,) 7 to 2, won; Lucid, 107, (Littlefield,) 9 to 10 and out, second; Plantain, 92, (Seaton,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:25. Giles Shine and Tinkler also ran.

Entries for To-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—Maidens; six and one-half furlongs. Friskal, 108 pounds; Fingal and Olifred, 110 each; Jim Change and Sophomore, 93 each; Nigger Baby and Inquisitor, 96 each; Duchess Annette, 91.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Brown Flirt, 92 pounds, Mazie O., Merriness, Specialist, and Claptrap, 97 each; Tyran, 93; Rex Light and Extreme, 100 each; Islington, 103; General Mart Gary, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Decanter, 103 pounds; General Maceo, 98; Filament, 96; Glenoine, 102; Plantain, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Rifle, The Manxman, Manassas, and Wordsworth, 100 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sallust, 96 pounds; Bonnie Nell, 91; Longacre, 93; Princess India, 86; Marsian and South Africa, 109 each; Commercial Traveler, 102; Tinkler, 90; Henry Chance, 85.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Apple Jack won; Major Hooker second; Texarkana third. Time—1:43½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Miss Linah won; San Mateo second; Imp. Mistral II. third. Time—1:14¼.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Mile and a quarter. Our Climate won; George Palmer, second; Tortoni third. Time—2:22¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Schreiber Stakes. Five furlongs. Olinthus won; Excursion second; Obsidian third. Time—1:02¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Morinel won; Thelma second; San Marco third. Time—1:41.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Rubicon won; Bernardillo second; Imp. Tripping third. Time—1:41¼.

SPANISH FOURS DROP AGAIN.

Heavy Decline in London and Paris—American Values Close Steady.

LONDON, April 20.—Operators on the Stock Exchange to-day were decidedly uneasy, owing to the growing conviction that war is certain, and that an all-around stagnation of business may be looked for pending definite developments. Spanish 4s were freely sold, and declined to 33¾, a net loss of 3¾ from yesterday's closing price.

American securities opened feverish at a dollar below parity, fluctuated, improved, then went below the opening prices, and subsequently became steady.

On the Street, after the close of the market, American securities were steady.

On the provincial Stock Exchanges there were heavy falls in prices, especially in the case of American securities and Spanish 4s.

PARIS, April 20.—Spanish 4s declined further, and at the close were quoted at 34⅝, against 38⅛, the last price of yesterday.

After the close of the Bourse operators were excited and prices fluctuated—rentes, which closed at 101f. 80c., going up to 101f. 87½c. and falling to 101f. 27½c. Spanish 4s fluctuated from 35 to 34⅝.

BERLIN, April 20.—Business on the Bourse to-day was generally depressed, owing to the reports from the United States of President McKinley's intention to send an ultimatum to Spain and the flatness of the Western Bourses.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—Depression was the feature of the Boerse transactions here to-day, principally in the case of Spanish 4s and American securities.

MADRID, April 20.—Gold was quoted today at 55.90, and Spanish 4s were quoted at 63.

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I have sent about 200 of my employes, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA.

Lamp Exploded in Catania's Cabin—Fire Soon Put Out.

The German steamer Catania, which left Hamburg April 2, arrived yesterday, after a stormy trip across the ocean. While at Hamburg the Catania was overhauled and restored to her regular place on the Sloman Line, with Capt. Muller, formerly of the Capua, in command.

April 8 one of the cabin lamps exploded and scattered the burning oil over the woodwork and furniture of the forward end of the cabin, which was soon filled with the blaze. The steward gave the alarm, and after a half hour of exciting work the fire was extinguished. The damage amounted to about $100.

BELLEVUE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Nine Out of Twenty-nine Graduates Have Entered the Navy.

At the annual commencement exercises of the Bellevue Training School for Male Nurses, held in the institution in the Bellevue Hospital grounds last night, twenty-nine trained nurses obtained diplomas. The Rev. Henry Young presided. The speakers were D. Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Board of Managers; Dr. George B. Flower, Chairman of the board, who gave the diplomas; Silas J. Strong, Superintendent W. J. O'Rourke, Deputy Commissioner Michael Rickards, and the Rev. Messrs. Southworth and O'Grady.

Nine of the graduates of the class have passed an examination at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and have enlisted. They are A. Cadmus Weller, son of Surgeon General Weller of the army; Joshua W. Clark, Harry L. Mappes, Monroe Hancock, Theodore V. Speer, Edwin M. Fitch, William B. Ruth, Herman U. Droon, and Oscar B. Schellberg.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I. Pagliacci—8:15.
AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE—Dog Show—4:00 to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Fair—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—As You Like It—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ladies Price Swimmers—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinee—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

COURAGE IN A BAD CAUSE.

The words of Spain belie her acts. Nothing could be more warlike than the speech of the Queen Regent and SAGASTA'S address to the Government deputies. Nothing could be more peacelike than the scurrying away to the Cape Verde Islands of the two warships which constituted the sole naval defense of the Spanish possessions in this hemisphere.

It is impossible to deny that the speech from the throne has the ring of high courage. There is a tone of noble desperation in SAGASTA'S proud declaration that "We are resolved not to yield in anything touching the national honor or the integrity of Spanish territory, because we admit no negotiations in questions of honor; we do not make a traffic of shame; we prefer to ruin ourselves and be abandoned by all rather than do that." But in what sort of cause is this exalted courage engaged? It is the heroism of LEONIDAS at Thermopylae manifested by an incorrigible old wife-beater who fights like a maniac against a dozen policemen whom the shrieks of his victim and the neighborhood tumult have brought to his domicile. Must we not conclude, also, that the high talk we hear from Madrid proceeds in a measure from characteristic Spanish ignorance of the disparity of forces? The peccary, an animal of small size but great pugnacity, is so confident of his own prowess and so unacquainted with the resources of the universe exterior to himself that he will attack a rushing locomotive, displaying a ferocious courage and bad judgment up to the very instant that begins and ends the unequal battle. By this ignoble comparison we intend no disparagement of the virtues to which the Spaniards may lay claim with the world's assent. But it would be preposterous to accord the same merit to their present exhibition of proud and foolish daring in a despicable cause that the world unanimously accords to men who on many historic occasions have fought against overwhelming odds in defense of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. It is not here a question of life or fortune or of honor. Spain would conserve all three by giving up Cuba.

She chooses to fight to "defend the honor and the territory of the nation." But the territory is already lost, and honor with it. Within that territory which is the subject of the contention she has committed bloodier crimes than the worst that stain the record of any other modern power save Turkey. The civilized world would reply with wrathful scoffing to a pretense on the part of the Sultan that he must resist with his armies any attempt of the European concert to [illegible] Spain has by force because it was his duty to defend the honor and the territory of the Ottoman Empire and pass it on undiminished to his successor on the throne. MARIA CHRISTINA is a woman, and no one is disposed to scoff at the words her Ministers advise her to speak from the throne. But we see in her a most unfortunate Princess who, as the mother of the future King, has become identified with the fortunes and the policies of a people who are notoriously the most backward and incapable among the enlightened nations of the earth and have the reputation of being the most cruel. To talk of Spanish honor in connection with Cuba is a ghastly sarcasm or a hypocritical pretense. To maintain that it is the nation's duty to defend the island as a part of the Spanish territory is pompous fiction, for Spain's rule in the island has terminated through her incapacity to maintain a Government.

The utterances of the Queen Regent and of her Prime Minister leave us in no doubt as to the reply of Spain to the President's ultimatum. There is plenty of time before the expiration of the three days for the Cortes to authorize the sovereign to alienate the territory of Cuba and declare the island free and independent. But a change in an announced policy so complete and abrupt would be unprecedented and is not to be expected. The pressure we can put upon Spain has now reached its limit. It is exhausted, like our other resources of negotiation. The investment of Havana is the next step.

CONFESSION THROUGH CONCESSION.

Señor SAGASTA naturally makes much of the concessions of "different Spanish Governments to avert war." He does not state what has been conceded or why the concessions were demanded.

American citizens were released from imprisonment because their confinement was illegal and their treatment vile.

WEYLER was recalled from Cuba because his conduct outraged humanity and violated all the laws of civilized government.

The decree of reconcentration was revoked because it had led to the death of at least 150,000 non-combatants by starvation and disease.

The United States was allowed to feed the surviving victims not because the Spanish Administration could not, for money was afterward appropriated for that purpose, but because it would not.

A form of autonomy was offered because the actual Government was so cruel, despotic, corrupt, and impotent that it could not be justified before the world after its true character had become known.

Each of these concessions was a confession of the inability and unwillingness of Spain to conduct a decent government on the island and of its incurable passion for savagery when left to itself. Each was made, or offered, under pressure from the United States, which is now directed to the only possible permanent settlement of the situation which the very nature of Spanish rule has created—the extinction of that rule.

THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

The Government has very properly ceased to give detailed information as to the movements of either the land or naval forces or their plans for the immediate future. It is known, however, that it has concentrated one squadron at Key West, within short reach of Havana, and one, termed the Flying Squadron, at Hampton Roads, and also that it is moving the regular troops from the interior southward to points like Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., from which operations against the Island of Cuba must be begun.

As the expulsion of the Spanish forces from that island will be the immediate object of the war, both the navy and army will be used first for that purpose. The navy is reported to be in an advanced state of readiness. Exactly what will be the use made of it is necessarily a matter of inference. The most obvious feature in the situation is that at present Spain is not in a position to oppose any movement it may make. She presents a very puzzling spectacle. She appears to be making an effort to concentrate her navy on the other side of the Atlantic, and has certainly complied in advance with the demand of the United States that she shall withdraw her forces from Cuban waters. What her plan is is a subject for conjecture only. The most obvious explanation is that when she started to send a fleet across from the Canaries she found the torpedo boats and the destroyers unfit for the voyage, and the cruisers, if not wholly unfit, inadequate. As the two cruisers she had on this side would, in case of war, be easy prey for our fleet, she called them back. But instead of massing her navy at her own ports in the Canaries, she has sent the vessels that were there to Portuguese territory, in the Cape Verde Islands, some 900 miles from her nearest port in the Canaries and 1,800 from her nearest port on the mainland. After hostilities begin she cannot keep her fleet there or make the islands a base of operations. It will either have to go north to the Canaries or the mainland or west toward Cuba and the United States.

Meanwhile she has left Cuba, the "subject matter of the contest," to be defended solely by the forts and the land forces. As the island, especially the seacoast towns, which alone are in Spanish hands, is practically dependent on imported supplies for food, the capture of the chief towns is a question of but a short time after the United States is ready to blockade the ports with its fleet and take possession with its army. This must be as plain to the Spanish Government as it is to everybody else. How plain that is is shown by the fact that Spanish fours have fallen from 60 to 38 since the President's message was sent in and most of the fall has taken place since the House resolutions were passed.

The military occupation of the seaports of Cuba and the subsequent treatment of the island present a more complex problem with which undoubtedly our Government will prepare adequately to deal. For immediate operations the regulars supply a force practically fully equipped. How far these must be reinforced by the volunteers and how much aid they can count on from the insurgents cannot be known outside the Government counsels. But the probabilities are that the first decisive movement will be against Havana and will be vigorous, and that it will be accompanied by a movement on Matanzas, which is the centre of the reconcentrados, whose claims to prompt relief will be recognized. From Matanzas east the country is controlled pretty completely by the insurgents, and much will depend on the extent and character of their co-operation.

The whole situation on the eve of hostilities presents three conspicuous elements—the abandonment of the naval defense of Cuba and even of communication with it by Spain; the Spanish land forces and the loyalists in the island shut up in the coast towns with most inadequate supplies; the rest of the island and the only portions affording food under the control of the insurgents. "Spain," says Señor SAGASTA, "will not allow a bit of her territory to be taken from her with impunity." How will she prevent it?

AN UNFORTUNATE PARALLEL.

The astonishing statement put forth with authority in Washington in reply to criticisms upon the course of the President in consenting to receive together the diplomatic representatives of the six European powers and to accept a joint note or address signed by them, will increase rather than allay the anxiety of the American people over the present headless condition of the Department of State. We remarked, in commenting upon this mistake in policy, that with the affairs of the department in the hands of persons unfamiliar with the history of our diplomacy the traditions of a century might be overthrown in a day. The authorized statement convinces us not only that our fears were justified, but that the demolishers of tradition and custom are not even able after diligent study to see what ruin they have wrought.

The substance of the defense is that in President GRANT'S Administration Secretary FISH instructed our Ministers at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris, Rome, and Lisbon to sound the Governments to which they were accredited on the proposition that they, with the United States, should "urge upon Spain the importance and the necessity of either terminating or abandoning this contest," meaning the ten years' struggle with the insurgents then in progress in Cuba. We quote from the statement published in full in THE TIMES of yesterday:

> The correspondence which passed at that time between the United States and the European capital was voluminous. It all went to show that President GRANT and Secretary FISH sought the influence of the united powers with Spain to induce her to let Cuba go free or make satisfactory terms of peace with the insurgents. The conditions then almost paralleled the situation of to-day, but now President MCKINLEY and Assistant Secretary DAY are criticised by some Senators and newspapers because they permit six representatives of the powers to make a suggestion about Cuba.

We have little confidence that a presentation of these matters in their true light will penetrate with conviction a mind capable of seeing a parallel between the course of Secretary FISH and the reception of the Ambassadors in a body. The truth of history demands, however, that the presentation be made.

In 1875 we had no intention of going to war with Spain. Spain was at war with the Cubans. It was a cruel war and made no visible progress. Mr. FISH suggested to the European powers that they make to the Madrid Government the same representations we had repeatedly made, that they should "co-operate with the United States in this effort to arrest a cruel war of devastation." They were to impress on Spain such views as "might lead that Government to a dispassionate consideration of the hopelessness of the contest."

This was a request that the European powers use their influence with one of their own number to the same ends for which the United States Government had used friendly influence, the pacification and independence of Cuba.

With this proceeding the joint visit of the Ambassadors presents no point of likeness, but every point of contrast.

The European concert, in the person of its Ambassadors and Ministers, paid the joint visit not in Europe, but in America; not in Madrid, but in Washington. It was a visit not with but to the United States. It was not co-operation with us at our invitation; it was an action directed against us, gently and deftly, to be sure, but unmistakable in its import. The only purpose of the visit was "to secure the maintenance of peace" by dissuading us from going to war with Spain. It was not a visit to free Cuba. It was in the interest of "further negotiations." Had the President replied to the address with a promise to disperse the fleets and let Spain have a three years' trial of autonomy in Cuba, his august visitors would have gone away exulting that the object of their visit had been perfectly accomplished.

In 1875 we asked the powers of Europe to use their influence in Europe to stop a war between Spain and Cuba, co-operating with us to secure the independence of the island.

In 1898 the six powers use their influence in America, not with us, but upon us, to prevent a war between the United States and Spain which will free Cuba.

In the one case we are active, equal, free; in the other we are passive, subordinate, and under an intended restraint. It was the decision of Europe, not anything we saw fit to do, that prevented a second joint visit with a firmer note. But the [illegible] and authoritative utterance is that the influence of the powers applied in Madrid is a European affair, while the same influence applied in the White House is decidedly an American matter. "Our first and fundamental maxim should be," wrote JEFFERSON to President MONROE a month before the Monroe Doctrine message was written, "never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs."

For a final argument against the sufficiency of the statement in defense of receiving the Ambassadors jointly and for the further exposure of its illusive "parallel," we will quote the opinion of Secretary FISH himself, contained in a dispatch written on Jan. 20, 1876, to our representative at Berlin:

> "The expression to Spain by the United States, in connection with other powers, of a desire that the civil war in Cuba should be brought to an end, without, however, taking any decided steps of interference, it being understood that the United States neither sought nor desired any physical force or pressure, but simply the moral influence of concurrence of opinion as to the protraction of the contest,' is not inconsistent with the traditions of the United States."

HAMILTON FISH knew the traditions of United States diplomacy. He did not depart from them through ignorance and then try to justify his error by fanciful parallels. He would have refused to see the British Minister and the French Minister together, as Secretary SEWARD did.

We beg to repeat with new emphasis the expression of our hope that no future occasion will arise when it will be deemed advisable to receive a joint visit from the Ambassadors of the European powers.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The full text of the Hull bill, as introduced into the House, diminishes some of the force of the objections which are made to it, upon an incomplete report of its provisions. It is still evident, however, that in the preparation of it the War Department has recognized as insuperable the senseless and baseless prejudice in Congress against the most obvious and efficient method of increasing the strength of the army, to wit, the increase of the army. The pending bill is an attempt to do the best that can be done considering that prejudice. It is questionable whether a better result might not have been reached by defying the prejudice and showing it to be unworthy of civilized people and in contradiction of the military experience of the world.

The sharp distinction between the regular army and the volunteer army being recognized, and the former being held not to be available as a nucleus, it is very possible that the bill submitted is the best that could be done. The worst mischief which the total separation of regular and volunteer forces involves is the necessity it entails of improvising organizations instead of making use of organizations that already exist. The State militia has an effective organization in a few States, but it is a question how far this will be available. For a citizen's enlistment to repel invasion is a very different matter from his enlistment to invade a foreign country, and the inducements to it are manifestly much less. It is only when the members of a militia regiment or company enlist substantially in a body that they can hope to retain their organization.

There is one saving clause in the bill, and that is the provision that regular officers may be appointed to the grades of field officers in the volunteer army. In cases in which regiments or companies of the National Guard do not volunteer in a body, under their own officers, this is the only guarantee provided that the bodies of volunteers will be any more efficient than they were in 1861, when Bull Run occurred, three months after their enlistment, and it took many weary months to convert a mob into an army. To follow the precedents of 1861 without attempting to prevent a repetition of the evils then incurred would be a grievous mistake.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Few and evil have been the days of Señor POLO Y BERNABE at our capital. But, now that he has received his passports and quitted it, it is a pleasure to say that he has acquitted himself as well as the circumstances admitted. That he should have made a diplomatic mistake will not in the least diminish the personal respect which he has commanded. On the contrary, it is rather a sop to our National vanity. We refer, of course, to the action by which he made himself responsible for the theory that the Maine might have been blown up by an agent of the Cuban insurrection. This was a blunder, because to admit the supposition that the Maine was destroyed by an agent of the Cubans was to admit the possibility of an external explosion, and to that extent to discredit the official Spanish theory that such an explosion was impossible, and that the explosion which destroyed the ship was of internal origin. But a blunder of this kind on the part of the Spanish Minister was welcome to us, who in the diplomatic art of putting our case have without doubt been overmatched. It was not, like the false and brutal letter the publication of which secured the recall of Señor POLO Y BERNABE'S predecessor, a blunder which impairs the blunderer's claim to be regarded as a "good fellow."

The Spanish Minister who yesterday left his post has the satisfaction of knowing that he has served his country faithfully and that the complication of the situation has not been brought about or increased by any act or omission of his. It is the "irrepressible conflict of opposing and enduring forces" that is about to be fought out in respect to Cuba. Our interposition, as has been very well said by a British newspaper in Singapore, "is practically the penalty inflicted by civilisation for failure." It was inevitable, and it has come. There is nothing in its arrival to prevent Americans from retaining respect and sympathy for those Spaniards who, like the retiring Minister, like the Queen Regent, and like her present Ministers, are rather the victims than the authors of the evils entailed by an outworn and exotic type of civilisation, by that "melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain."

After forty-two years the United States, on the eve of becoming a belligerent, becomes in effect a party to the declaration of Paris. The declaration issued yesterday from Washington follows exactly the wording of the declaration of Paris in the second, third, and fourth clauses. As to the first, the language of the declaration of Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished" is inapplicable. We can only declare that for our own part it will be our policy not to resort to privateering. Our refusal to become a party to the agreement of the maritime powers was based upon the fact that it was our policy to maintain a small navy, and to supplement it, if necessary, by the privateers which are "the militia of the sea." But this supplementary naval reliance we offered to relinquish if the signatory powers, for their parts, would renounce the right to search neutral ships for enemy's goods, even contraband of war. This proposition did not commend itself to the powers, and so they fell back upon the declaration of Paris. Our agreement to abide by it of course forces Spain to abide by it also. An attempt on her part to revive privateering, or to stop in transit anything not contraband of war on American vessels would bring down upon her the hostility of all the maritime nations. There is therefore no reason to apprehend that the worst miseries of old naval wars, the pillaging of peaceful passengers on peaceful traders are to be revived.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People to whom the phrase, "a once great nation," so often applied to Spain, is extremely irritating, also object to the statement, not less frequently made, that her inhabitants are "a Latin race." As to the ancient grandeur, it did exist, after a fashion, but the history books will be searched in vain for evidence that it was ever anything else than the extravagance of a man who, having found a pot of buried gold by the wayside, proceeded to spend it on the reckless principle of "easy come, easy go." In Roman times the Peninsula supported something like 50,000,000 residents, mostly savages. She certainly was not a great nation then, and although since that period her influence on the rest of Europe has occasionally been considerable she never taught her neighbors a single valuable lesson either by precept or example, and her population has steadily decreased, not with every year that passed, indeed, but at least with almost every century. The claim to be a Latin race is unfounded because the Spaniards are not a race at all, but a mingling of strains drawn from every part of Europe, from the whole northern coast of Africa and from at least one section of Asia. The original Celtic tribes were never exterminated or driven out, but Greeks and Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, Germanic tribes—including several besides the Visigoths—and Moors, all came one after another, and they are all there yet in greater or lesser numbers. The Romans did indeed fix their language on the country, but that hardly makes it Latin, for a vast majority of the Spanish people owes not more than a single drop of blood to soldiers who carried Roman eagles, and such service was far from proving Latin origin. The wide diversity of Spanish faces from the conventional Spanish type of feature is sufficient indication that the nation is a conglomeration of many and distinct strains.

—Almost all of the men now returning from the Klondike country advise would-be miners to try their fortunes on the American instead of the English side of the boundary line. It is not yet known, of course, that our share of the Yukon gold field is as rich as that of our neighbors, but the indications are all that way, and it is certain that the tract already developed promises little or nothing to new-comers unless they are more than moderately well supplied with capital. Our Argonauts, therefore, should stay on American ground, where their independence as well as their prospects will be surer than across the line.

—A correspondent of The Saturday Review gives that journal some much needed information as to the nationality and character of the Cuban rebels and of their foes. Speaking from personal knowledge, the correspondent says that two-thirds of the fighting insurgents are white Cubans of remote Spanish descent, but not "Spanish colonists" in any other sense than an American is an Englishman. The "colonist" is a man born in Spain, or immediately descended from such a man, and he adheres to the Spanish side. Most often he is a Catalan, although there are representatives from central and southern Spain, and many Canary Islanders among this class. They form the often mentioned "volunteers" and the only bands of bandits on the island, the so-called "guerrillas." "When the war began," continues this authority, "the number of black and yellow to white insurgents was much greater than it is now. One of their most notable men, RABI, is said to be an Indian, and there may be a few more of the same race among his following. There are lastly a few dozen of English-speaking young men, chiefly from this country, who have fought for Cuba, but there does not seem to be any appreciable non-Cuban element contending against the Spaniard now. The blacks of the mountains in the eastern end of the island have always been among the most irreconcilable enemies of Spanish rule. A considerable force of these followed the MACEOS, doing good service. GOMEZ and GARCIA, the chief commanders, are white men of remote Spanish descent; so are the President MASO, the late President SALVADOR CISNEROS, the Marquis of SANTA LUCIA, CESPEDES, the son of the first Cuban President, now in charge of the civil administration of El Oriente, (Santiago de Cuba Province,) and a notable majority of the most active surviving leaders. It is a struggle to the death between Spanish troops and Spanish-born immigrants on the one side and a composite Cuban force on the other, this force being perhaps one-third black or half-caste and two-thirds white of remote Spanish ancestry but acquired Cuban idiosyncrasy, hating Spain with the deadliest possible hatred."

PERSONAL.

—After a controversy whose obstinacy had for a while threatened to become bitterness, the commission which has charge of the erection at Harrisburg, Penn., of a monument to Gen. HARTRANFT has at last agreed upon an inscription acceptable to the various persons more or less directly interested. Some of the General's comrades have been insisting that the words "Hero of Fort Steadman" should appear on the monument, but his son, LEWIS HARTRANFT, declared that this was an offensively theatrical characterization, entirely out of harmony with his father's modesty. Other members of the [illegible] regarded the phrase with favor, but the final decision was against it, and the only inscription will be: "JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT, Commander of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps." This would seem to be sufficient for a distinctively military memorial, and in better taste, perhaps, than the alternative legend. Gen. HARTRANFT was more than a soldier, however, and it might have been well to recognise the fact that he rendered public services in peace as well as in war. He was, indeed, brevetted Major General for gallantry at the recapture of Fort Steadman, in 1865, but he was not less the hero of the stone bridge at Antietam, and gained distinction in many another engagement. Twice Auditor General of Pennsylvania, he became Governor of that State in 1872, and in the course of his two terms thoroughly reorganized the Pennsylvania National Guard, of which he was commander up to the time of his death. The Legislature appropriated $18,000 for this monument, which will be unveiled with imposing military ceremonies in October.

—President DIAZ of Mexico, as was to have been expected from a man of his practical wisdom, has taken energetic steps to prevent any nonsensical attempts by Spanish residents of Mexico to create a hostile diversion on the Texan frontier. The utter hopelessness, as well as the wild folly, of such attacks, was sufficiently obvious to make the President's action inevitable. Mexico has some grievances against this country, but she owes us great debts as well, and our undoubted benefits are of much more recent date than our alleged wrongs.

—H. A. HULL, a resident of New London, recently sent to Prof. A. T. HADLEY of Yale a letter solemnly propounding the question, "Where, when, how, and why should a Christian gentleman drink rum?" The professor's answer to this somewhat impertinent conundrum is well worth reproduction—and consideration. He said: "If a young man asked me those questions for his own guidance I should say that the gospels obviously prescribed no fixed rule; but that he had better not drink in doubtful cases. If he asked the question, not as a guide for his own action, but as a basis for judging others, I should tell him frankly that the gospel was far more explicit in urging abstinence from sweeping judgments than abstinence from alcoholic drink." It is to be hoped that the recipient of this admirable reply will appreciate both its humor and its severity, but that is probably too much to expect.

OUR PRISON SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is desirable that errors of Mr. E. Ruggles Brice, English Prison Commissioner, according to the notice of The Pall Mall Gazette, in his report on American prisons, particularly this Reformatory, as published in THE TIMES, 18th inst., should be corrected.

Mr. Brice is in error when he states or implies that there is anywhere in America enacted the Indeterminate Sentence law without limitation of the period of possible imprisonment. The law governing this Reformatory limits imprisonment to a term not beyond the maximum penalty of the statute for the offense committed. He is in error also when he states "that the duration of the sentence is left by the courts to the Superintendent of the Reformatory," &c. It is, by statute, left with a Board of Managers, of which the Superintendent is not a member.

Mr. Brice's impression of the trades training school education, as he states it, is also erroneous. Instead of "Turkish baths, gymnastics, military evolutions, elegant and useful accomplishments with moral philosophy," &c., there are of trades in this Reformatory thirty-four wage-earning occupations taught, and the schools cover common instruction, from the kindergarten class to the higher branches Mr. Brice had in mind.

While Mr. Brice admits practically the large percentage of reformations claimed for this Reformatory, he is in error when he attributes it to treatment of first offenders only. The prisoners here are felons of average age twenty-one years or more. Some are married; nearly one-half of them, between 40 and 50 per cent., are familiar by experience with arrests or institutional life, asylums, juvenile prisons, jails, penitentiaries. They should not be compared with the selects in the English prison, the star grade.

It is believed to be an error to state that crime in England has diminished the last twenty years or more and greatly increased in America. The criterion of the prison population is not true; the length of sentences imposed greatly affects the prison population at any date. There is good authority for the claim that the number of arrests in England has increased hundreds of thousands with the reduction of prisoners a few thousand. The English Home Secretary in Parliament, April 8, stated that on any day of the year there are 18,000 prisoners in prison, and 150,000 per annum are released from prison. The foreign element of our population serves in some degree to diminish the prison population of England and increase ours. Twenty-five per cent. of the 1,500 in this reformatory are foreign born, and, including these, 71 per cent. of them all were born of foreign parentage. Two burglars received at this reformatory a few months ago sentenced from Buffalo were sent from England to Canada, when discharged from prison there, and within three weeks diminished the prison population of England and increased ours so much.

Mr. Brice is also mistaken as to the comparative cost of maintaining prisoners in American reformatories and in the English prisons. English reports show that the gross cost per man per annum was in 1896, $206.18, while the same year the gross cost of this reformatory was $150.38. The difference thus of the maintenance cost of the 1,539 prisoners in this reformatory that year is less than for the same number of prisoners in the English prisons in favor of the reformatory, $74,288.72.

The errors of Mr. Brice's statements are undoubtedly attributable to his brief stay in this country, which was only a month, and his stay at this reformatory only part of one day. Z. R. BROCKWAY.

Elmira, N. Y., April 20, 1898.

UNDERWEAR MARKET STRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It having been anonymously stated in one or more of the daily papers that very large cancellations have been received lately of orders given for Fall underwear, we desire to state that this report is without foundation in fact. The undersigned are agents for a large part of the knit underwear produced in this country, and are, therefore, familiar with the facts of the business, and we declare that there have been this season unusually few orders cancelled, and, so far as we know, none on account of any "scare" about the prospect of war. On the contrary, the position of the underwear market is the strongest and most generally satisfactory that has prevailed since 1892. Buyers are evidently well satisfied with the orders they have given, and in many cases would be glad to increase them if the manufacturers were in a position to accept further engagements at the same prices. The statement about "cancellations" is absurdly at variance with the facts, and should be corrected.

JAMES TALCOTT,
SCOTT BROTHERS,
GLASTONBURY KNITTING CO.,
A. S. HAIGHT & CO.,
CRITTEN, CLIFT & CO.,
COOLEY, TURNBULL & CO.,
TOWNSEND & YALE,
BACON & CO.,
PORTER BROTHERS & CO.,
CONVERSE, STANTON & CO.,
W. H. ROWE & SON,
WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

New York, April 19, 1898.

BEECHER ON CUBAN WRONGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extract in yesterday's TIMES calling attention to a letter of Charles Sumner's on the Cuban question recalls to mind a sermon preached by Henry Ward Beecher, Nov. 16, 1873, on "Cuba and the Brotherhood of Nations." It might have been preached yesterday with just as much propriety as twenty-four years ago. After referring to the struggle of the Cubans for freedom and the tragedy of the celebrated Virginius case, Mr. Beecher said: "This monstrous crime indicates what the condition of things is in that island, and shows against what elements the Cubans are in revolt. * * * It is the duty of the Government, then, it is the duty of the people acting through their organs of government, to do whatever can be done with propriety in this matter. Deeply as I feel, much as I sympathize with this cause, much as I have sympathized with it from the very first, openly and privately, I say that it is the duty of this Government not rashly to be driven by the irresponsible cries of the community at large, whose impulses may be right, while their measures may be wrong. * * * America is an example and ought to be. She ought to give laws, not arbitrarily, but by a noble example, through the willing public sentiment of the globe. * * * She is the herald and leader of the new era. * * * Now if we can reach the ends of justice through the better men of Spain; if we can punish the monsters bred in Cuba, and vindicate the sanctity of justice and humanity, in such a way as shall make republican government honorable, and strengthen the hands of the true patriots of old Spain, then in the name of liberty let us so inflict justice that it shall punish the guilty, but strengthen the hands of men who long to do better." This interesting sermon concludes with the following stirring but loving appeal: "Let America bind up wounds—not make them; quench the fires of war—not kindle them! But if God shall put into our hands the cup, bitter and fierce, that shall be poured out as a medicine to the nations, may that hand reach forth from a kindly heart, and may it be a medicine administered by love and kindness, though it be stern kindness and love, and not in fury, in wrath, or in revenge."

ALFRED W. WISHART.

Trenton, N. J., April 18, 1898.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an object lesson for Spain, and to show how history repeats itself, I have copied, verbatim, the concluding paragraphs of a letter written over one hundred years ago by David Hartley, member of the English Parliament, to his constituents in explanation of his course on the American question, then arigating the British nation.

Mr. Hartley, it may be remembered, was a distinguished statesman of England, and during his many years in Parliament zealously espoused the cause of the Colonists in their efforts to achieve their independence, and when it was granted and terms agreed upon, in the preparation of which he took an active part, was appointed by George III. to negotiate with Benjamin Franklin on the part of the Colonies the details for a "definite treaty of peace, and sign the same on the part of Great Britain," which he did in Paris May 19, 1783.

It is extremely interesting at this juncture in Spain's affairs, and could be said with equal pertinency and cogency by any minority member of the Spanish Cortes with courage enough to breast public sentiment in its clamor for war with this country, and in its effort to maintain its Cuban possessions, which will result not only in their irretrievable loss, but in national and political bankruptcy. Let England's experience with her Colonists be a warning to her.

Under date of 13th September, 1783, Mr. Hartley writes:

"When a great majority of parliament has taken its bent to adopt with blindfold confidence the measures of an administration, you cannot conceive the disadvantages which a small minority, or a few individuals meet with in struggling and buffetting against the torrent. The ministry gives what garbled evidence they please, they suppress evidence likewise at their discretion; if any documents are moved for, which might be explanatory of the views, tempers, and forces, connexions, public proceedings, number of disposition of the persons discontented, and in arms, any such motion is sure of meeting with a negative. If a hint is dropt that the Americans are cowards, that they are wretched and helpless, that they are discontented with the tyranny of their leaders, that two or three regiments would subdue the whole continent, that the King's standard being once set up, the whole body of the people would flock to it, or any other of the many fallacies which have led us into disappointment and disgrace, a confident majority would not brook any doubts.

"The omnipotence of parliament is not to be questioned, till it is defeated, and the national honor laid in the dust. No suggestion of prudence is tolerated till it is found by fatal experience, that so far from two or three regiments over-running all America, that 50, or 60,000 men have been baffled for two years together, one entire army swept away, the remainder retreating and besieged. Then we regret in vain the headstrong folly of ministers, who have betrayed the unsuspecting confidence of Parliament, by their ignorance, arrogance and misrepresentations. The experiment has cost us the loss of America, with 30, or 40,000 men destroyed, and thirty or forty millions of money wasted, which even if it had procured success, would have been little better than ruin; but the final defeat after all, has brought the nation into disgrace, and has delivered us stript of our men and money, and our best friends and resources in almost a defenseless state to the antient rivals of our prosperity and honor.

"These sentiments have made a deep impression upon my mind and conduct. Zealously attached to the honor of my country, I have lamented to see it fall a sacrifice to the gratification of an ill-judged pride. moderation and justice are the truest guards to national honor." J. W. H.

New York, April 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Real Heavyweight.

"How stout Aunt Josephine is!"

"Yes; she tells me she can't even skip in reading a dull novel."—Chicago Record.

In the Name of Economy.

"A good many folks is economical like my Uncle Dan'l."

"How was that, Ira?"

"Paid $18 for a machine that would split matches."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hard Times.

The Lady—Why don't you go to work?

The Tramp—I can find nothing to do at my profession, ma'am.

"What's your profession, pray?

"Well, ma'am, I used to shovel snow for a living, but you know we haven't had much snow of late years; and then I turned Spring poet, and now it begins to look as if we was to have no Spring."—Yonkers Statesman.

Western Aspirations.

Her eyes glistened,
"And you have brought $10,000,000 in nuggets back with you?" she exclaimed, scarce able to believe her own senses, unsupported, as they were, except by her husband's words.

"See!" he answered, and produced the freight receipts and newspaper interviews.

"And we can live in New York?" she faltered, clasping her hands.

"Ay, love, and be descended from kings!" he cried, exultingly.—Detroit Journal.

Demands of Patriotism.

"I'll take a pint of milk this morning, Abel. Are we going to have war?"

"Sure. Whoa, there! There ain't no way out of it, ma'am.

"War is a dreadful thing, isn't it, Abel?"

"Yes'm, but there's some things that's worse than war. Thanks. Well, I must be gettin' along."

"You are nearly an hour late this morning, Abel."

"Yes'm. I had to stop an' talk to about forty fijits about the war. Mornin', ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

MARIA CHRISTINA.

Oh, thou of the twice-blessed, honored name,
Regally lonely, compassed by fears,
From the clouds of war and strife look back
Along the path of vanishing years,
And near the foot of a cross behold
Another mother in grief and tears.

She, too, once cradled upon her breast
The promised hope of a kingly line,
And guarded well in her trusting heart
The heritage of a love divine;
And waited with patient confidence
The peaceful dawn of a reign benign.

But her hopes and dreams of earthly fame,
In the gloom of Calvary depart;
God asked for a bitter sacrifice,
She yielded it from a bleeding heart
For the needed cure for sin-sick souls
Nor wealth, nor pomp, nor State could impart.

Oh, royal mother, across the sea,
What of the heritage thou dost hold?
Canst weigh the riches of sunlit isles,
Or heaped-up measure of lands and gold
Against the needs of suffering men,
Or a birthright wrung from hearts grown cold?

Arise in thy splendid womanhood,
From the Queen of Heaven a lesson take;
Though thine own heart bleed, thy sacrifice
Shall lift sad burdens and hard chains break;
And light immortal shall gild the crown
Bestowed on thee for the dear Lord's sake.

LONDON EDITORIAL VIEWS

No Doubt Entertained that the War Will End in Victory for the United States.

PATHETIC WORDS FOR SPAIN

Regret Expressed that Her Efforts to Preserve Peace Fell Short of a Full Concession of the American Demands.

LONDON, April 21.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"At the opening of the Cortes the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the American ultimatum may almost be said to have been answered by anticipation. The Queen Regent's speech, couched in dignified and even touching language, breathed an unalterable determination to fight to the death for the honor and dignity of Spain. Though the Spanish people are unanimous for war, and, in fact, cannot be induced to listen for a moment to any practicable expedient for avoiding it, there are few signs that they have any adequate comprehension of what they undertake with a light heart.

"The Spanish preparations, so far as they can be judged at this distance, are by no means advanced to the condition which can give value to popular enthusiasm. The Spanish fleet is thousands of miles away from the scene of action, and can arrive in Cuban waters only after the first moves have been made by the United States. Unless Spain keeps command of the sea to such an extent as to be able to land provisions and munitions of war at Havana, the game is lost so far as Cuba is concerned.

"As for the conduct of the war in general, the exact nature of which the Spaniards may vary to some extent by vigorous initiative, it does not seem that they enter upon it with such financial resources as patriots might desire. It is by hard facts such as these and not by enthusiasm, however keen, or courage, however high, that they will find the issue determined. They may be sure the United States will enter the struggle with that pertinacious energy which is one of the standing evidences of that community of blood, origin, and temper so eloquently referred to yesterday at the Mansion House by the American Ambassador.

Anglo-Saxon Determination.

"As the Americans have been stirred up to interference by feelings which have again and again prompted serious action by Great Britain, and with which English-speaking people here and in our colonies sympathize, so will they carry on the contest in the Anglo-Saxon manner. They will probably make some mistakes, as we almost invariably do; but with them, as with ourselves, mistakes only serve to increase the dogged tenacity of purpose which knows how to convert mistakes themselves into stepping stones to success. Whether the struggle be brief or protracted, there can be as little doubt of the result as of the direction in which lie the sympathy and hopes of the English people."

The Morning Post says:

"The Spaniards will not accept humiliation, and, therefore, there will be war, for which the Cortes will not delay to vote the necessary supplies. That the United States was justified in exerting its influence in favor of the pacification of Cuba can hardly be denied; but that after the concessions made by Spain there is any serious ground to justify war will scarcely be asserted on this side the Atlantic.

"The United States have undertaken an aggressive war, which is probably the first step in a course of aggressive policy of which the end cannot now be foreseen. The ultimatum has been framed with a view to making a favorable answer impossible. From the existing distribution of the Spanish squadron, it is evident that, unless within the next three days the Spanish squadron leaves Cadiz, a commencement of hostilities on Sunday will give the Americans at least a clear fortnight of undoubted superiority in Cuban waters. Everything in Cuba depends upon the command of the sea. An attack on the coast towns before a naval battle is extremely improbable, for it would imply that the power undertaking it had failed to grasp the nature of the objective in a naval war."

The Cleansing of Cuba.

The Daily Mail says:

"When one reads the stirring words of the Queen Regent and notes the fine enthusiasm of her subjects, one may feel more than a passing regret that such a quixotic temper should be wasted on a cause so hopeless and so unworthy a great nation. Spain will fall from among the peoples of the earth unhonored, if not unwept. America may have a hard and costly task; but the cleansing of Cuba is a piece of scavenging that will live in history."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Apart from the merits of the controversy between the two countries, one cannot but recognize the dignity and courage with which the Spanish people comforts itself in the hour of crisis. The American Congress might well take a lesson from the Cortes, while seeking to teach one to the Cuban administration. It is a deplorable fact that the claims of humanity are powerless to silence for a whole day the voice of faction at Washington, while at Madrid, notwithstanding the acerbity of party divisions, there is no whisper of dissension in the face of national danger."

The Daily News says:

"The Spanish royal speech presents a version of history that cannot be adopted by impartial minds. The allegation that the United States interfered because afraid that home rule might succeed and put an end to the civil war is preposterous. It is all very well to talk of filibustering expeditions, but these are not spontaneous nor in any large sense American. Nor are Spanish Ministers wise in attributing the policy of Congress to a part only of the American people.

"Sentiment must not blind them to the fact that in this struggle for human freedom the United States have the right on their side. As for the prospects, the Spaniards would undoubtedly make a bad beginning if the first shot fired was directed against vessels conveying supplies to their own fellow-subjects."

Spain's Failure to Govern.

The Standard says:

"We cannot doubt that the enthusiastic cheers which broke out at the end of the Queen Regent's speech truly represents Spanish feeling. But the ultimate issue is hardly open to question, nor can there be any doubt that in the end it will be for the good of Cuba that she should be delivered from Spanish domination. There have been few greater failures in history than the attempt of Spain to maintain order and civilized Government in that great West Indian island. For some considerable time, however, the struggle may be a severe one."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"No serious or responsible statesman either in Spain or the United States desires war. In Spain the accession of Señor Sagasta and the recall of Gen. Weyler were the earnests of a passionate desire to avoid a rupture. From the outset President McKinley has manifested a determination, which sometimes tried the patience of the American people, to preserve peace if possible.

"It is easy to look back and reflect that if the steps taken too late had been adopted earlier a conflict would have been averted. Those who condemn the conduct of the United States confuse the question of taste and tact with the most serious moral and political problems. It is quite true, as we have painful reason to know, that American statesmen conduct international controversies with a bluntness and directness almost brutal, and which shows little regard for the sensitiveness of those with whom they are in communication. The most exquisite suavity of polished diplomacy could not, however, have disguised the forbidding realities of the case.

Continental View Erroneous.

"Spain has failed to maintain even the elements of a civilized Government. Had Great Britain been in the position of America, it may be frankly doubted whether our patience would have lasted as long. These facts must be borne in mind before the hasty judgment of Continental journals, founded largely on the roughness of American diplomatic methods, is listened to. And there is another point of view which is persistently overlooked. Most of the Continental censors of the United States believe, with the Vossische Zeitung, that the motives of humanity urged by President McKinley are a hypocritical mask, covering territorial aggrandizement. This charge has not the least foundation."

The afternoon newspapers yesterday, while generally friendly to the United States, expressed a certain amount of sympathy with Spain.

The Westminster Gazette said: "Owing to the manner in which the ultimatum is presented, Spain could not consent to it without committing suicide as a nation."

The St. James's Gazette remarked: "Our sympathy with America does not blind us [illegible]

to the fact of its constitution. In Congress the least respectable political elements have worked together in the time of crisis to the disgust of most of the outsiders whose opinion is worth having."

The Pall Mall Gazette said: "For President McKinley, for Señor Sagasta, and for the sorely-tried lady, the Queen Regent, all of whom have labored vainly for peace, there will be universal sympathy."

The Temps Predicts Complications.

PARIS, April 20.—The Temps this afternoon, commenting editorially upon the political situation, says:

"Everything points to the Spanish-American war leading to a serious impairment of international and commercial interests, in view of Great Britain's open sympathy with America, especially as an agreement between the European powers to safeguard their interests seems impossible."

DON CARLOS AT BRUSSELS.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Ostend, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Don Carlos and his wife, traveling under the names of the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, arrived here this morning by the train de luxe from Vienna, having come by way of Lucerne. He intended remaining a few days, but on hearing that the season had not yet begun he left at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Brussels.

"Before he started I had a conversation with him on the platform of the railway station. He was extremely reserved, alleging that he had been inaccurately reported so frequently that he had to be cautious. With regard to the Hispano-American crisis he said he had nothing to add to the sentiments he expressed to Señor Mella, the Spanish Deputy, in his letter of April 13, already published. In that communication he said: 'If the Spanish Government does its duty, everybody should support it.' As the crisis remains unchanged, he said he could merely confirm that opinion. On the probable issue of a war Don Carlos was absolutely silent."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says Don Carlos left Italy at the request of the Italian Government.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, arrived here this evening.

Germany Refuses to Assist Spain.

BERLIN, April 20.—The officials of the Foreign Office here confirm the report that the Spanish Government has asked Germany to sell ordnance and army supplies. They add that the request has been refused.

Havana Lottery Drawing.

HAVANA, April 20.—The Havana Lottery drawing took place to-day. Nearly all the tickets were sold, the people still being able to take the risk of investment in spite of rumors of war.

A VICTORY FOR MR. SHEEHAN.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall held its semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon and received the report of the committee appointed some time ago to investigate the political affairs of the Ninth Assembly District. Augustus W. Peters, George W. Plunkitt, and James J. Martin were the members of the committee, and their report was adverse to the anti-Sheehan men of the district.

The committee reported that due notice was sent out for a hearing of the grievances of the anti-Sheehan men, and that 259 Democrats responded on behalf of Mr. Sheehan. None of the anti-Sheehan men appeared, but they sent a letter asking for a postponement of the hearing, and their request was denied. The committee decided also not to grant the request of the anti-Sheehan men to substitute Thomas P. McEvoy for Mr. Sheehan as district leader.

There was some discussion at the meeting regarding the new primary law. Mr. Croker was one of the speakers, but no report of the discussion was given out. A committee, consisting of Senator Thomas F. Grady, Maurice F. Holahan, and James J. Martin, was appointed to arrange for representation on the General Committee and at the State Convention, in accordance with the provisions of the new law. It is said that probably no change in the constitution will be necessary, for the General Committee, under the new law, has the power to add to its number.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The performance of Maud Adams last night at the Garrick Theatre recorded the phenomenal run of 235 performances.

The new feature to the programme of Primrose & West's Minstrels next week will be the introduction of Miss Bonnie Thornton in a black face act.

Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine has arranged for a theatre party to be given Friday evening, May 6, at Hurtig & Seaman's Harlem Music Hall. A special programme has been arranged for the occasion.

The Casino management has completed its cast for the forthcoming revival of "The Lady Slavey," the last two to be engaged being Richard Carle, who will play the part of William Endymion Sykes, the rôle formerly played by Dan Daly, and Gladys Wallis.

An entertainment under the auspices of the choir of the Church of the Holy Apostles will be given at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Theatre Tuesday evening, April 26, when a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Pinafore" will be given with a competent cast.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has arranged for the appearance of Herr Rudolf Christians of Vienna in six special performances of "The Children of the King," which will begin April 29. Herr Christians will play the principal rôle of the Prince, and Mme. Sorma will also appear in this play in a leading part. Herr Christians will arrive here from Europe next Tuesday.

Charles Frohman has given the use of the Empire Theatre to Miss Annie Russell for a matinée performance, May 10, when she will present a new emotional play in three acts by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford. The character in which Miss Russell will appear is entirely different from any in which she has heretofore been seen. The scene of the first act is laid in Mexico, and the other two in Paris. A specially organized company will assist her.

The Empire Theatre Stock Company will close its season at the Empire Theatre Saturday night, and on Monday William H. Crane will begin an engagement of his new play, "His Honor the Mayor," the final rehearsals of which are being held daily. Mr. Crane will be supported by Miss Irish, Miss Haswell, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Hale, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Boag, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Fingleton, Mr. Young, Mr. Tripp, Miss Alice Fischer, Miss Lester, and Miss Stevens.

In the new play which Manager Augustus Pitou is writing for Chauncey Olcott, he treats with life among the Irish gentry. There will be no peasants in the play, and the comic element will be confined to two servant characters. Mr. Olcott's part will be that of a young Irishman of good family. The first act will show an Irish manor, the second a gypsy camp by moonlight, and the third an Irish ruin. The play will have its first production early next Winter, the date of which has not been definitely decided upon.

Manager Rosenquest has decided to close the engagement of Digby Bell in "The Hoosier Doctor" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Saturday night, originally scheduled for two weeks, and substitute Thomas E. Shea's piece, "The Man-o'-Warsman," which in Mr. Rosenquest's mind is a play more adapted to the clientele of the theatre. In the last act of "The Man-o'-Warsman" is a realistic naval battle between the United States warship New Orleans and the Spanish cruiser Scorpion. As the battle progresses the American vessel shows her natural superiority and causes the complete collapse of the Spanish warship.

At Henry Woodruff's special matinée, which will be given at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon, he will be assisted by several of his professional friends, among whom will be Miss Mary Shaw, who will appear as Queen Elizabeth in the "Comedie Royal;" Miss Mary Young, as the maid of honor, and Mr. Saville as the choleric old father. In the second of the one-act pieces, Robert Edeson of the "Little Minister" Company will play the part of an actor of the modern school, assisted by Mr. Woodruff. The entertainment will conclude with "Po' White Trash," Mr. Woodruff, Miss Maud Hosford, Miss Jessie Mackey, and Miss Ina Hammer comprising the cast.

"The White Heather" Company will close its season April 30, at the Academy of Music. Many members of the company have secured positions with other attractions in this city, while some will leave the country to spend the Summer months in Europe. Miss Rose Coghlan will join the vaudeville ranks, having signed a contract to appear in Keith's Boston Theatre, May 9, and later at the Union Square Theatre. She will present "Nance Oldfield," with a competent company, for the opening attraction, and later she will present a series of one-act comedies. Miss Coghlan has been re-engaged for next season with Charles Frohman, and will doubtless be seen in a new play which Mr. Frohman will bring from Europe.

AMBASSADOR HAY CHEERED

His Speech at Lord Mayor's Banquet on Anglo-American Relations Arouses Enthusiasm.

TIES BINDING THE TWO NATIONS

"Joint Ministers in the Same Sacred Mission of Freedom and Progress" —Spanish Ambassador, Suddenly Indisposed, Not Present.

LONDON, April 20.—At the Easter banquet at the Mansion House this evening the Duke of Cambridge, most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many other high officials were present. United States Ambassador Hay's seat was at the left hand of Lord Mayor Davies and the Spanish Ambassador, Count Rascon, was allotted the place at his right hand; but at the last moment Count Rascon wrote that a sudden indisposition would prevent his being present.

The talk of the evening was the expected presence of the representatives of the United States and Spain, and much disappointment was felt at the Spanish Ambassador's absence. The Consuls of the United States and Spain were present.

At the reception before the banquet the Duke of Cambridge specially singled out Col. Hay, cordially shaking him by the hand, and after the banquet Col. Hay, the Duke of Cambridge, and Consul General William McKinley Osborne talked a long time of Cuba.

Lord Mayor Davies, when proposing the health of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, welcomed the United States Ambassador and expressed the hope, "in the name of the citizens of London," that there would be no war.

Col. Hay's reply was the event of the evening. He was repeatedly applauded by the company. Speaking of the relations between the United States and Great Britain he said:

"We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say, in the spirit of pride rather than contrition, that it only shows what stock we are of; but this truth is incontestable, that for nearly three generations of men and in spite of constant differences, there has been peace between us and friendly regard—a peace growing more firm and solid as the years go by, and a friendship which, I am sure, the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust may last forever.

"The good understanding between us is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think cannot but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world.

"Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we did not forge and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade, by the imposition of irresistible hands."

Col. Hay, in an impressive peroration, which elicited outbursts of cheering, recalled the sudden illumination through the fog by searchlight of the British and American flags flying on the cruiser Brooklyn during the jubilee festivities as a happy augury, and closed his response by expressing the hope that the two flags might ever float united.

END OF SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE

Celebrated Baptist Chapel in London Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, April 20.—Spurgeon's Tabernacle was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The Baptist Chapel known as Spurgeon's Tabernacle, or the Metropolitan Tabernacle, to give it its proper name, was situated at Newington Butts, close to the Elephant and Castle, in the southern part of London, known as the Surrey side of the River Thames. It was opened in 1861, and was made famous by the late Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who died in 1892. The Tabernacle had about thirty mission halls and schools, in addition to almshouses, connected with it.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was also the organizer of the Metropolitan Tabernacle Colportage Association, which had about eighty agents occupying districts in different parts of the country.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, brother of the distinguished divine, is the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, having occupied that position since 1894.

Suicide on Steamer Belgenland.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—On the arrival here to-day of the Red Star Line steamer Belgenland, Capt. Thompson, which left Philadelphia on April 9 for Liverpool, via this port, her commander reported that Theodore Schelle, a saloon passenger, became insane, and was placed in a strait-jacket. Subsequently, however, as Mr. Schelle became calmer, he was released, but later he jumped overboard. A boat was quickly lowered, and Mr. Schelle was picked up, but died in spite of the care bestowed upon him.

Haitian-Dominican Boundary Dispute.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 20.—A prominent ecclesiastic and well-known diplomat who was present at a recent conference between President Simon Sam of the Republic of Haiti and President Ulises Heureaux of the Dominican Republic is authority for the assertion that the boundary question between the two Governments will be peacefully adjusted.

Austrian Restriction on Our Fruit.

VIENNA, April 20.—A decree was published to-day forbidding the importation of American fresh fruit, plants, fresh fruit refuse, fruit wrappers, and fruit packing, &c., in cases where the examination at the port of entry results in the discovery of traces of the San José scale.

Baron Fava to Sail To-morrow.

ROME, April 20.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, sails for New York on board the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda from Naples on Friday next.

Gladstone's Condition Less Favorable.

HAWARDEN, April 20.—The bulletin issued to-day regarding the health of William E. Gladstone says the condition of the patient is not quite so favorable as it has been recently.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow lectured on "Colonial Virginia" in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon in aid of the Armenian sufferers. James Childs, baritone, sang some Southern melodies.

Barend Van Gerbig gave a recital in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of Miss Jeanne Faure, mezzo-soprano, and W. O. Klamroth, baritone. Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. H. G. Villard, and Mrs. H. C. Valentine were patronesses.

The Ohio Society of New York held its second annual ladies' reception last night in the Waldorf-Astoria, some 200 attending. Dancing took place in the Astor Gallery. The hostesses of the evening included Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, wife of the President of the society; Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mrs. Wager Swayne, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Andrew J. C. Foyé, Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. Milton I. Southard, and Mrs. Thomas Ewing.

The Committee of Organization of the recently projected manual training school for girls, of which Miss Margaret Pickering Pascal is to be Directress, met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, 38 West Fifty-first Street, and discussed plans. Twenty-six scholarships of $50 each have already been secured for the school, four as the direct result of the publication in this paper of the account of the meeting at the Windsor when the movement was started. One hundred scholarships are needed to found the school. Miss Pascal, who read her paper before the committee yesterday, lives at 149 West Ninetieth Street, whither contributions to the fund may be sent.

NOTABLE APRIL WEDDINGS

Miss Constance Trenholm, Daughter of ex-Controller Trenholm, Is Married to Dr. Russell Bellamy.

REV. DR. BROWN OFFICIATES

Rev. Dr. Porter of Charleston, S. C., Assists in Performing the Ceremony at St. Thomas's Church—Miss Sanders Becomes Mrs. Gould —Other Marriages.

Prominent among yesterday's many weddings was that of Miss Constance Trenholm, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Lee Trenholm, and Dr. Russell Bellamy of this city, which took place at 4 P. M., in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The bride's father was Controller of the Currency during President Cleveland's first administration.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Porter of Charleston, S. C. The chancel, where the bridegroom, attended by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of this city, as best man, met the bride, was decorated with palms and Spring flowers. As the "Lohengrin" wedding march was being played the bridal party entered, the ushers, Major Louis M. Greer, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Lindsay Russell of Detroit; Ralph H. Holland, Allan Robbins, E. C. Hoyt, E. L. Patterson, and Roe Bradley leading. The bridesmaids, who followed, wearing white organdie over blue taffeta, and white hats with blue ostrich feathers, and carrying marguerites, were: Miss Lila Bellamy and Miss Mary Jennings Bellamy, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Lucille Nave of St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Mattie Belle Quarier and Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville; Miss Aurelie de Mauviac of this city, and Miss Elizabeth Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C., a cousin of the bridegroom. The bride's sister, Miss Hélène Trenholm, maid of honor, who walked next, was in white chiffon, with white Gainsborough hat and white ostrich plumes. She carried white roses.

The bride, who wore ivory white satin, trimmed with Venetian point and duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley, came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played as the bridal procession passed out of the church, after the ceremony. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 312 West Seventy-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Davies, Col. John J. McCook, Miss McCook, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Robbins, Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, Miss Catharine A. C. Stokes, Mrs. F. J. Frelinghuysen, and Mrs. John Hoyt were among the guests.

Dr. Bellamy is the son of Dr. William Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C., and comes of old Southern stock. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, of the Class of '91, a member of Squadron A and of the Military Club, the Southern Society, the City, St. Nicholas, and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs, the Newport Casino, the Bellevue Hospital Medical Society, the County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Gould—Sanders.

A wedding of wide social interest yesterday was celebrated in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, when Miss Ethel Blanche Sanders, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Walton Sanders, became the wife of William Stocking Gould. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony at 4 P. M. The pulpit and chancel were tastefully adorned with white orchids, annunciation lilies, and palms. Homer N. Bartlett, the church organist, gave an elaborate musical programme. William Henry Hays was head usher, and his associates were Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., William B. Symmes, Jr., Darwin Shaw Hudson, Henry C. French, Jr., and William D. Cushman, both of Buffalo, and Charles C. Wickwire and Harry T. Wickwire of Cortland, N. Y. The bridesmaids, who were gowned in pink, wore white hats and carried pink roses of varying shades, were Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, sister of the bride, and Miss Celia Adelaide Gould, sister of the bridegroom. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and point lace, with embroidery of pearls, and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Charles M. Gould. There was a reception after the wedding at the home of the bride's parents, 53 East Fifty-third Street.

Buckhout—Colvin.

Miss Katherine Verplanck Colvin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James A. Colvin, was married yesterday afternoon in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to Arthur Livingston Buckhout. The wedding was one of the largest Harlem has seen this Spring, every seat in the church being occupied. The bride, who wore a gown of pale gray silk, was escorted to the altar by her father. She was preceded by the bridesmaids, Miss Edith Servoss and Miss Edith Wemple. The maid of honor, Mrs. John Howell, wore a gown of pink organdie. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Edward Buckhout, and the ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman. The ushers were H. E. Crall, James B. Turk, A. G. Todd, Benjamin Mills, H. McCulloch, and Edward D. A. Colvin. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Kane—Hickey.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, contained profuse decorations of Easter lilies, with white azaleas, palms, and ferns grouped against the altar, for the wedding, at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, of Miss May Evelyn Hickey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Hickey, and William A. Kane of Manhattan. The service was read by the Rev. Father Matthew Gleeson, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Ahern. The bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth G. Hickey, served as the maid of honor. Peter F. Kane was the best man, and the ushers were Frank Breslin, J. T. Hickey, Matthew Kane, and Pierre A. Garry. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 147 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Kane left at 8 o'clock for an extended bridal trip South. On their return they will make their home at 126 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan.

Stewart—Slocum.

Miss Laura G. Slocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Slocum of 594 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and William H. Stewart, Jr., were married at 5:30 o'clock last evening in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel performed the ceremony.

The church was most beautifully decorated with season flowers of all variety, with lilies predominating. The bride's only attendant was Miss Nellie M. Duryea, and Bernard Vollmer was best man. John H. Bogardus, John R. Smith, James A. Carpenter, and John Kenwick Sampson were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will live at 340 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, upon returning from a Southern bridal trip.

Cary—Holland.

Miss Mary A. Holland was married last evening at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to Dr. James J. Cary of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry J. Gordon. The bride, who wore a gown of white crepe de chene, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and carried roses, was given away by her eldest brother, William Forbes Holland. Miss Julie Hennessy, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant. Thomas Claxton Holland, was best man, and the ushers were Edward V. Holland and William J. Hennessy. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Holland, 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Leigh—Mills.

The marriage of Miss Sara Breedlove Mills, daughter of John Wesley Mills of 251 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick Tallington Leigh, Captain of the Second Signal Corps, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Herbert Shipman of West Point performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. Harry Baldwin acted as best man, and the ushers were Major Edward Bernard Ives of the Second Signal Corps and Harry Francis. A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's home, after which Mr. and Mrs. Leigh started on a bridal tour South.

Paine—Smith.

Many well-known military men met in St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, last evening to witness the wedding of Miss Geraldine Edna Smith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William B. Smith, and Asa Hammond Paine. Capt. Smith is in command of Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment, and has been connected with the regiment for over twenty-two years. The regimental chaplain, the Rev. William N. Dunnell performed the ceremony. The wedding marches were sung by a full choir. Frank Conover was best man, and the ushers were Benjamin B. Badeau of New Rochelle, Charles F. Wildey, Jr., William Kirk, and George Randall. The bride wore white brocaded satin, point and duchesse lace, and white chiffon, and a point and duchesse lace veil. Her sister, Miss Mascotte Smith, was the maid of honor. Miss Ada Merrall, Miss Grace Merrall, Miss Frances Barnes, and Miss Carolyn Barnes were the bridesmaids. The ceremony was followed by a reception at Delmonico's. Among the guests were Inspector Gen. Hoffman, Gen. George M. Smith, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Col. Daniel Appleton, Major Lee, Major and Mrs. N. B. Thurston, and ex-Col. Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Paine will live at 345 Manhattan Avenue on returning from the South.

Morris—Steele.

At noon yesterday in Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. James Nevett Steele, the vicar, officiated at the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mary Maynadier Steele and Theodore Wilson Morris, Jr. He was assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. A full choir of boys sang the wedding marches and anthem. The Rev. Du Bois S. Morris was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Sheppard Homans, James Purviance Atkinson, Ralph D. Smith, J. Edgar Morris, Frederick J. Moses, and J. Nevett Steele, Jr., the bride's brother. The bride wore white satin and chiffon, a tulle veil, and a pearl necklace worn by her grandmother at her wedding. The maid of honor was Miss Sophie Ross. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Ely, Elizabeth Jewett, Valerie Worthington, and Florence Merrill. Miss Ruth Steele, the bride's sister, and Miss Caroline Merrill, were flower girls. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 15 West Eighteenth Street, followed the ceremony. Mr. Morris is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Morris of 16 West Sixty-ninth Street, a member of the law firm of Moses & Morris, and a Princeton graduate of the class of '92. His ushers were all Princeton men.

Perault—Irvin.

One of the prettiest of yesterday's weddings was celebrated with a high nuptial mass at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic Church, 871 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Father Matthew L. Hagan, of the Dominican Order. Miss May Kathryn Irvin was the bride, and Moses Joseph Perault, Jr., the bridegroom. The bride wore white satin and tulle veil and carried pink roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Ella Dunnigan. The bridesmaids were the Misses Byna Acton, Anna Byrnes, Elizabeth Breen, and Mary Dooley. Ralph V. Irwin, the bride's brother, was best man. The ushers were Dr. William Murphy, James Byrne, Thomas Shelly, and James Prendergast. Charles Irvin, the bride's brother, gave her away. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kathryn Irvin, 154 East Seventy-fourth Street, followed the ceremony.

Moss—Wilson.

Miss Maud Zoe Wilson, daughter of the late Charles Abbott Wilson of New Orleans, and Fred Moss of Heaton Chapel, Stockport, England, were married at 1 P. M. yesterday, in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harry Ruxton Giffney, the San Remo, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West. The Rev. S. Delancey Townsend officiated. Miss Laura Genoa Solari, the bride's cousin, came from New Orleans to act as maid of honor. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Charles A. Wilson, was in white satin and point lace, and tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. D. W. Sterry was best man, and Harold Spence, usher. The bride and bridegroom went to Boston on their wedding trip. They will live at the San Remo.

Morse—Emley.

Miss Elizabeth Emley, daughter of Mrs. A. Storer Emley, was married to George Everiste Morse, nephew of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, J. Noble Emley. She wore white satin and a tulle veil, and carried white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Bracher. Margaret Turk was flower girl. The bridal procession entered to the strains of the Swedish Wedding March. James Hickey of Boston was best man. The ushers were Henry A. Rubino, Fritz von Briesen, Henry Warner, and Frederick L. Beattys. There was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 69 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Williamson—Meeker.

A wedding which united two prominent families of Brooklyn was that of Miss Grace Adele Meeker, daughter of Mrs. Alma Meeker of 27 Clifton Place, and William Edgar Williamson, which was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Rhea Thompson. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Helen Meeker, and the best man was Tunis Williamson. An orchestra inclosed in a massive screen of palms furnished the music at the reception which followed.

Ellis—Moser.

Miss Edith Helen Moser and Samuel De La Plaine Ellis were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen A. Moser, 19 East Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated. Rufus King Schultz was best man. Miss Chapin was maid of honor, and Miss Foote, Miss McDermott, and Miss Ellis, sister of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids.

Beveridge—Dean.

Miss Maude Violetta Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Dean of 115 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Loudon Beveridge, were united in marriage at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Breed. Miss Lillian Cummings served as maid of honor. The best man was Rolland A. Hilton Harper, and George Barnes and William B. Van Vleck were the ushers.

Belcher—Sumner.

At the home of Mrs. Helen K. Sumner, 40 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, her daughter, Miss Carolina Ferris Sumner, and Dr. William Nathan Belcher of Brooklyn were married. The bride's only attendant was Miss Martha Hodgson. Edward W. Sumner, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. George Ward, Dr. Campbell, Adam C. Sumner, and Leslie Belcher, all of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson.

Terry—Gray.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 20.—The marriage of Miss S. Louise Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Gray of Dunellen, to William L. Terry took place this evening in the Presbyterian Church in Dunellen, the Rev. A. L. Todd officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Terry will live in Dunellen after a short wedding trip.

Sauvage—Peddie.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Miss Elsie D. Peddie was married at noon to-day to Tonzo Llwyfo Sauvage in the Peddie Memorial Church in this city. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Stoddard officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Vilda Sauvage, Miss Blodwen Sauvage, and Miss Ada Matthews. A reception at the home of the bride, at 10 Park Place, followed the ceremony.

Chittick—Yardley.

ORANGE, N. J., April 20.—Miss Margaret Eveleth Yardley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, and James Chittick were married to-night in Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Newark Diocese, assisted by the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Miriam W. Steadman of Boston. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Chittick, Miss Sarah McKim Yardley, Miss Mary Craven, Miss Clare Yardley, Miss Harriet Jenkins, and Miss Cynthia P. Quimby. Miss Margaret Eveleth Francis was flower girl. The best man was William Gervais Chittick, and the ushers were Farnham Yardley, Samuel S. Yardley, Henry H. T. Eagles, Gustave E. Zippel, Walter T. Stephenson, and Anthony Schuyler, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Thomas H. Morton.

Capt. Thomas H. Morton, a veteran naval officer, died Tuesday at his home, 230 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty-seven. The funeral was held yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Romer of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery to-day.

Capt. Morton was a native of this city, and went to sea at the age of twelve as a cabin boy on the packet Emerald, running between New York and Havre. When twenty-three years old he became Captain of the clipper ship Swallow, in the China trade. He and his wife, then a bride, were the first white people to enter Pekin after the opening of the port to commerce.

He volunteered his services when the civil war broke out, and became acting master of the Kanugus, the first gunboat to go up the Mississippi. He served under Admiral Farragut at the battle of New Orleans and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy by Secretary Welles, for bravery. After the war he entered the foreign trade and had various commands on vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He afterward went to Panama with De Lesseps, and took charge of the dredging operations. Warner Miller then engaged him in the Nicaragua Canal work, where he held an important position. During the early part of the Cuban war he rendered considerable service to the Cuban Junta.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. S. B. ROSS, aged ninety-six years, the oldest resident of Plainfield, died yesterday, at the home of her son, John Ross.

D. S. FORNEY, aged ninety, said to be the oldest doctor in the United States, died yesterday in Burlington, Iowa. He was the first graduate from the first medical college founded in America, a Baltimore institution.

THOMAS A. NORTON, forty-nine years old, an attaché of the Wilber National Bank of Oneonta, N. Y., died yesterday at 33 East Thirty-third Street, where he was staying. He came to New York Friday and was attacked with pneumonia. His widow survives him.

MRS. ANN HUDE JONES died yesterday at the home of her sister, Perth Amboy. Mrs Jones was the widow of the Rev. Alexander Jones, for eighteen years rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy. She was eigthy-eight years old, and was born in the house where she died.

JOHN LINN, a well-known New Jersey lawyer, whose office was in Jersey City, died at his residence in Stockholm, N. J., Monday, from general debility. He was born in Harmonyvale, N. J., May 15, 1821. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841. He studied law with Gov. Pennington and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He practiced at Newton until 1867, when he removed to Jersey City. The funeral took place yesterday.

Funeral of Father Mitchell.

Funeral services for the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Ph. D., were held yesterday at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Summit and Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The church was crowded, and nearly every priest in the diocese was present, together with many from Manhattan and New Jersey. The body, robed in full vestments, reposed in a black cloth casket, which rested on a catafalque in the centre aisle. The solemn mass was celebrated by Bishop McDonnell, assisted by Fathers Farrell and York as deacon and sub-deacon. Fathers Kirby and O'Brien were masters of ceremonies. The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church. The burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

NO PREMIUM ON GOLD.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to-day took occasion to demonstrate the falsity of repeated reports to the effect that there is a premium on gold.

The "ticker" had it in the morning that $1,000,000 gold on thirty days' call was bid 1 per cent. premium on the New York Stock Exchange. The officials of the bank at once notified the firm of Counselman, Day & Co. to offer that amount of gold or any amount in New York to any responsible bidder at 1 per cent., ½ per cent., or any premium at which there were bidders.

The New York representatives of Counselman, Day & Co. spent the day in searching for bidders for gold at a premium, but could find not a person who wished to bid the slightest fraction above par for gold, not even some of the operators who had just previously been loudly complaining about the scarcity of gold. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was notified in the afternoon that no takers could be secured for their offer to sell gold at any premium.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. bot.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

E. & W. **ELK.** **E. & W.**
A new roll collar.

MARRIED.

BELCHER—SUMNER.—On Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, 40 8th Av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Thomas Nelson, D. D., Caroline Ferris, the daughter of the late Adams C. Sumner, to Dr. William Nathan Belcher.

BLACKWELL—SEARLES.—At the New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, April 19, 1898, by Bishop Hurst, of Washington, Francis Ogden Blackwell and Grace Anita Searles, daughter of John E. Searles.

CHARRETIER — TUCKERMAN. — On Tuesday, April 19, at St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., Blanche Rose, daughter of the late Ernest Tuckerman, to Abel Charretier of Paris, France.

CHITTICK—YARDLEY.—On Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., Bishop of Newark, assisted by the Rev. William Whiting Davis, James Chittick and Margaret Eveleth Yardley.

MORRIS—STEELE.—On Wednesday, April 20, at 12 M. in Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, assisted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Mary Maynadier, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett and Helen Hudson Steele to Mr. Theodore Wilson Morris, Jr.

SIDENBERG—BRUSSEL.—On Tuesday, April 19, at the Waldorf-Astoria, by Rev. G. Gottheil, assisted by Rev. J. Silberman, Florence Hattie, daughter of Richard Sidenberg, to Dennis George Brussel.

SMITHERS—BOUSE.—On Tuesday, April 19, at St. James's P. E. Church, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Francis Sidney Smithers to Mabel Stevens Bouse, daughter of Austin and Alice Blanchard Stevens.

DIED.

BANGS—Entered into rest April 20, Emilie Kellogg, widow of James S. Bangs, M. D., of Brooklyn, and daughter of the late James Tompkins of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 72d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISHOP.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, April 19, 1898, Helen Staples, beloved wife of Sydney Bishop.
Funeral services from residence, Friday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

COIT.—At Boston, April 19, Mrs. Sarah Lloyd Coit, widow of Henry A. Coit of New York.
Services at Trinity Church, Boston, Thursday at noon. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

CRESSWELL.—On Tuesday, April 19, 1898, Laura A. Elsworth, wife of Matthew Cresswell, Jr., and daughter of the late Edward Elsworth.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1,019 Pine Street, Philadelphia Services and interment private.

EDMONDS.—On Tuesday, April 19, Martha B., daughter of the late William Edmonds.
Funeral services at her late residence, 134 East 45th Street, Thursday at 8 P. M.

HERTER.—On April 20, at Nesley-la-Vallée, France, Robert Johnston, youngest son of Gustave and Anna F. Herter.

IJAMS.—On April 20, at 54 West Ninety-fourth Street, Dorcas S. M., widow of James Ijams of Maryland and daughter of the late John Tabb of Virginia.
Funeral services and interment at Baltimore on Saturday, 23d.

JONES.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., April 19, in her eighty-eighth year, Ann Hude, daughter of the late James Hude Kearny, and widow of the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, at 1:45 P. M., on Friday, April 22. Pennsylvania Railroad train leaves New York, foot of Cortlandt Street, at 12:10 P. M.

LATHROP.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 19, George Parsons Lathrop in his 47th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, on Friday morning, April 22 at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Office of the Secretary, 146 Broadway, (Room 409,) New York, April 20, 1898.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP, one of the Board of Managers 1886-1888. Frederick S. Tallmadge, President; Alexander R. Thompson, Secretary.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

LAFAYETTE POST'S BRIGADE

There were scenes of great activity at the headquarters of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., on the tenth floor of 256 Broadway all day yesterday, where Gen. Butterfield, the Commander of the post; A. C. Bakewell, the Junior Vice Commander, and Frederic Gallatin, assisted by other members, were busy enrolling recruits who will form the several volunteer regiments which the post intends sending to the front when the first call for volunteers is made.

Gen. Butterfield said yesterday that 1,600 names had already been enrolled, and that these would be investigated, when those who are up to the requirements will sign the enrollment blanks to be prepared, following which they will be mustered into the service of the United States. Yesterday two members of the post called on Gen. Butterfield, and each offered to supply a regiment the members of which are already enrolled. After the investigation by the Committee on Organization and the examination of the enrolled men by the post surgeons and other physicians, they will also sign the enlistment blanks, so that, according to Gen. Butterfield, the indications are that Lafayette Post will be represented by a brigade of at least four regiments.

A uniform has been adopted consisting of pantaloons and blouse of blue-gray denim, striped with red, which follows closely the lines of the uniform proposed by Gen. Miles for the army. Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss of the Interior Department has offered to supply without cost all the material needed for the uniforms, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale, a member of the post, will make them free of charge. Both offers were accepted yesterday, and as soon as the men have been mustered in their measurements will be taken for the tailors. A sample of the new uniform was on exhibition at the post headquarters yesterday.

Application has been made to Gov. Black and to the Adjutant General at Washington for the loan of arms with which to drill the men, and Gen. McCoskry Butt has been asked to approve the application of the post for the use by it of the Twelfth Regiment Armory in which to hold the drills. The first drill will probably be held to-night.

The following is the list of recruiting officers and stations for the new regiments:

George A. Darling, 128 Charles Street.
A. S. Washburn, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street.
J. H. O'Connell, 260 West Thirtieth Street.
F. A. Ware, 309 Broadway.
E. R. Esmond, 514 Bennett Building.
George E. Baldwin, 51 Liberty Street, Nyack, N. Y.
Gen. Sylvester Dering, Utica, N. Y.
E. H. O. New, Warsaw, N. Y.
W. A. Copp, 15 Broad Street.
N. A. Wright, Oswego, N. Y.
Gen. J. A. Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.
C. H. Zellman, Albany, N. Y.
J. S. Spiro, 102 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Wilber C. Goodale, 646 Sixth Avenue.
Edgar Jabriskie, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.
Max Schiemaugh, 70 Second Avenue.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BREMAN, Ann, 346 W. 39th St	59	18
BRASON, Margaret, 142 W. 32d St	52	17
BASS, Maria, 111 Christopher St	30	19
BRANCATO, Giovanni, 67 Oliver St	4	18
BENTEL, Charles, 423 E. 85th St	69	17
CUNNINGHAM, William J., 79 W. 104th St	31	19
CLOQUITT, Mildred C., Morris H'ghts	68	18
DIEHL, Mary A., 656 2d Av	70	19
DREIN, Annie, 760 E. 139th St	68	17
DRAGHI, Maria, 237 E. 44th St	56	19
DU BOIS, Margaret, 126 W. 34th St	74	19
DREYER, Meyer, 50 Attorney St	88	19
DE AGUILERA, Caridad S., 745 West End Av	25	20
FALCHER, John, 546 Grand St	8	19
FILLEY, Arthur E., 962 Prospect Av	36	17
GIALAND, Eliza, 5 E. 104th St	60	19
GOUSSEL, Emily, 3 Varick Place	70	18
GALLAGHER, James J., 741 Columbus Av	54	18
GOGGINS, Margaret, 1,332 3d Av	36	18
GUNZER, Louise, 66 W. 134th St	46	19
GAUSKROFFSKY, Lena, 179 Clinton	1	19
GOODMAN, Mina, 239 E. 88th St	88	19
GILLEY, William, 605 Water St	38	19
GUNSCH, Edward, 223 Potter Place	21	18
HORAK, Maria, 482 E. 74th St	1	19
HUGHES, Anthony, Almshouse	63	15
HART, Thomas, Riverside Hospital	2	19
JEUTSCH, Charles D., 455 W. 39th St	6	18
KINGSLAND, Mary, 354 W. 56th St	45	18
KEENAN, Joseph, 527 W. 39th St	1	18
KASTADT, Abe, 32 Norfolk St	1	19
KIRSCH, Henry, 233 7th Av	37	18
LANG, William, 335 Hudson St	1	19
LUBELSKY, Clair R., 29 Chrystie St	73	20
LURIE, Samuel, 193 Madison St	16	20
LECHLER, Thomas, 295 3d Av	57	18
LEVINSON, Joche, 164 Broome St	1	20
LANG, Frank, 249 W. 35th St	1	18
LYSTER, Thomas, 133 W. 10th St	48	19
LATHROP, George P., 120 W. 57th St	47	19
McVAY, Mary E., 454 W. 32d St	1	18
McGAY, Henry H., 56 8th Av	30	18
McKENNA, Martha, 337 E. 81st St	56	18
McALEER, Mary, 303 E. 39th St	66	19
McDONALD, Ellen, 601 W. 52d St	1	19
MOLBAGATE, Samuel, 118 Delancey	2	17
MULLEN, Bridget, 803 6th Av	63	19
MORRIS, Annie, 37 Cherry St	1	18
MULDOON, Ann, 230 E. 50th St	78	17
MORIO, Annie, 419 E. 18th St	37	18
MANLEIN, William, 512 E. 82d St	56	20
MOSCA, Agostino, 215 Bleecker St	35	19
MORMON, Isaac J., 68 Sheriff St	52	19
NIEMERG, Joseph, 29 Vestry St	59	18
NEU, Lena, 350 W. 45th St	6	19
NEIDO, Hubert, St. Joseph's Hospital	34	17
NORTON, Thomas A., 33 E. 33d St	49	20
OPPMAN, Harry, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	2	18
O'CONNOR, Patrick, 332 E. 23d St	28	17
PARGANSKY, Annie, 404 E. 70th St	1	19
PIERCE, Charles, 269 Division St	42	20
PHELAN, Edward, 29 Rector St	31	18
PRITCHARD, John, 1,918 Park Av	78	18
ROUNDS, Melinda, Baptist Home	80	18
REILLY, Mary J., 221 E. 58th St	1	18
REDICAN, Abigail, 11 Vandam St	35	18
RICHARD, Johanna, 347 Water St	27	18
ROBINSON, Theodora, 225 W. 63d St	1	19
RUDDICK, William J., 149 E. 126th	1	19
RICCI, Joseph, 39 Park St	64	17
SAVAGE, Patrick, 288 Spring St	53	19
STRAIGHT, Minnie E., 22 W. 131st	29	19
SLATER, Mary, 10 Prince St	30	19
SCHWENING, Henry, 233 E. 106d St	48	19
SMITH, Maggie, Catholic Protectory	8	19
TEMPLE, Harriet, 340 W. 11th St	86	19
TOOK, Charles, 24 Pell St	24	19
VAN ZILE, Milton A., 155 E. 85th St	28	18
WHEARTY, Samuel G. A., 245 E. 118th St	24	18
WILSON, Richard, 37 W. 128th St	66	18
ZISKA, Tony, 342 E. 76th St	23	19

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ARNOLD, Tabetha, 226 Sunny Side Av	79	17
BROWN, David, 90 Boerum St	6	19
BURNE, Peter, 404 Warren St	27	10
BENISCH, John, Jamaica and Railroad Av	51	20
BRANIGAN, Owen, 118 12th St	30	19
BOND, William, 1,105 Prospect Place	71	19
CAMER, Johanna, Home for Aged	71	18
CARROLL, Beatrice, 28 St. James Pl	1	20
CURTIS, Delia, 61 Walworth St	30	19
COLVIN, Gilbert, 177A 31st St	1	20
CUMMINGS, Susan, 13 Windsor Place	29	19
CARMICHAEL, Marion, 2,081 Fulton	55	19
DOWD, Margaret, 87 Lorimer St	1	17
DE MURIO, Joe, 1,431 Bergen St	28	19
EGAN, William, St. Mary's Hospital	1	19
HOLZHAUER, Frederick J., 261 Eckford St	1	19
HENTSCHEL, Theresa, 63 Cooper St	66	18
HANSEN, Herman W., 333 Furman St	1	20
HOCKING, Andrew, 70 Clymer St	76	18
JONES, Willard P., 372 Carlton Av	42	19
KRESS, Albert, 106 Throop Av	1	18
KRUSE, Helen D., 199 McKibben St	79	18
MARSHALL, Jessie, 282 10th St	66	18
MISCHLER, Anton, 159 Evergreens Av	62	19
MURPHY, Pauline, 291 6th Av	19	19
MAXWELL, John C., 451 Gates Av	48	19
MORILLA, Maria, 245 N. 8th St	3	19
MULLER, Elsie, 256 Troutman St	1	18
PIPER, Mary A., 308 10th St	85	18
RYAN, Kate, 645 Union St	50	18
REICHES, Florence L., 721 Chauncey	1	19
SOZANO, Diamondo, 2,046 Broadway	1	18
STEWART, Charlotte, 426 18th St	66	18
SULLIVAN, Bridget, 29 Vanderbilt Av	68	17
SCHMIDT, Ella L., 90 Dupont St	1	19
STOKES, Annie, 1,694 Fulton St	2	18
SCRUTON, Clark, 1,392 Herkimer St	54	20
THIELITZ, Carl, 210 Himrod St	1	18
ULTON, Rose, 390½ 19th St	64	19
WAMSLEY, Hugh, 226 N. 8th St	65	19
WHITE, Herbert F., 98 Eckford St	1	19
WORTZ, Jacob, St. Catharine's Hosp	35	18
WAGMANN, Elizabeth, 188 Bayard St	54	18
WAYT, Mary S., 403 Macon St	62	18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Important and Pleasing Pictures."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE OR RESTRICTION FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock,

A COLLECTION OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

By well-known

Foreign and American Artists.

Including the

Great War Picture,

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE,"

The original by T. Buchanan Read.

"A CANVAS 9X12 FEET, EXCELLENT IN ITS WAY, AND MERITS CONSIDERATION AS A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT."

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THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York City
3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Dealers in
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
Extension and Collateral 5% Bonds.
Office of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., March 30th, 1898.

To the holders of First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the provisions of Article IX. of that certain mortgage or deed of trust of the said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the fourth day of July, A. D. 1884, and known as the First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral of said Company, **has selected for redemption all of the outstanding First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds,** secured by said Mortgage, namely:

Such of the Coupon Bonds, numbered 1 to 40,712, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding, and

Such of the Registered Bonds, numbered 1 to 3,000, both numbers inclusive, as are now outstanding.

Holders of the said bonds may present the same **on and after the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898,** at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y., where the Railway Company will redeem the same by paying therefor par, 5 per centum premium and interest accrued up to **April 30, 1898.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that, in pursuance of the provisions of said Article IX. of said mortgage **interest will cease to accrue** on the bonds named herein on THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1898.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3% Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 28th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1st, 1898, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 30, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a com[illegible]. Address [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

During the early hours yesterday the stock market, under the influence of lower London quotations and selling for foreign account and of the more serious aspect of the war outlook, was decidedly weak, many stocks making lower prices than for some time past. Later in the day, when Wall Street was deluged with a score of rumors from Washington, telling of further delay and of improved prospects for peace, stocks moved up sharply and early losses were regained. Closing quotations, as a rule, were the highest of the day, although even at that level many stocks registered fractional declines.

***

Despite the more warlike outlook and the decidedly lower London prices, there was a continued absence of liquidation. Some long stock was sold in the morning, but it was small in volume. The bulk of the early selling was of short stock, and this made the later advance all the more pronounced. The professional traders had things pretty much to themselves early in the morning, and, following the news, they operated on the short side. Later they were anxious and eager to cover.

***

In the afternoon Washington began to send to Wall Street peace rumors, accompanied by liberal buying orders. These stories told that the Spanish Government was to be given until Monday to answer the President's ultimatum, instead of until Saturday, as had been originally expected; that the Rothschilds were bringing great pressure to bear upon Spain to prevent that nation from going to war; that the British Ambassador at Washington had asked the President to delay hostilities until next week, intimating that his Government could bring about a peaceful settlement of the present trouble—these were some of the stories that led to the upward spurt in the afternoon. Undoubtedly there was professional manipulation of the market, which was helped along by the traders who had sold earlier in the day, and who hastened to cover their short contracts. Many of the Washington rumors of delay and peace were too absurd to need denial; many others of them were denied. But the way in which stocks rallied in response to them indicated plainly the nervousness of Wall Street's shorts, and the eagerness of speculators, both professional and otherwise, to listen to good news and to take the long side of the market.

***

Unfortunately much of the short interest that has accumulated during the past three or four days was eliminated in yesterday's spurt. Although commission houses were buyers to some extent, the short interest was the real factor in the advance. Wall Street's bear contingent has shown several times of late its lack of nerve. It is slow to put out new contracts, and quick to take them in. Whenever there is a short interest in the market, be it only a small one, a substantial rally is easily brought about.

***

Government bonds closed at higher quotations, but there were no sales.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Illinois Steel	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Missouri Pacific	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
National Lead	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	2¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Manhattan Cons.	½
Canada Southern	1	Nat. Lead. pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norf. & Western	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. P. & Dul. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Detroit Gas	2	Third Avenue	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s. 4 | C., M. & St. P. term. 5s. 2

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	1¾	N. Y. Cent. 1st, reg.	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1¾	Norf. & West. con.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s	1
		Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1⅛
		St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,236,685; balances, $5,464,915; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $135,306.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.78¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16@93¾ and 94⅛@94 3-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—12½@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premum; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, 2, to 110; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 87⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 47½; Illinois Central, ¾, to 100½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 79¾; Erie, ½, to 11⅞; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 31½; Atchison, ⅜, to 11⅛; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 57⅜, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅛. British consols declined 3-16, to 110, for money, and 110⅛ for the account.

India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 31-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 30c, and exchange on London was 25f 35c.

SUGAR TRUST AND COFFEE.

Sugar Trust was the most active stock in yesterday's market, and one of the most conspicuous. In the early weakness Sugar was a leader, selling down to 114⅝, and in the subsequent rally it also led, jumping up to and closing at 116⅝, the highest price of the day. Again, there was to be heard talk of the pending settlement of the Sugar Trust war—the settlement of something which, according to the contentions of some Sugar Trust bulls, does not exist. From coffee trade circles come hints that the Sugar Trust is short of coffee, and that it is likely to profit very little by any advance in coffee prices such as is expected in case of war and an internal revenue tax on that staple. On the other hand, Arbuckle Brothers are understood to be heavily supplied with coffee and to be in a position where they can for some time to come control the market without being harassed by the Sugar Trust's opposition.

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER.

Government bonds were firmer yesterday, although there were no sales. Closing bids for the new 4s were 1¼ points better than at the close of Tuesday. The registered bonds of the same issue were also higher on the bid price. Otherwise the Government bond quotations were unchanged. The liquidation which has been a feature of the market for some time past was not in evidence yesterday, although there were further sales reported over the counter. Government bond brokers are predicting lower prices, but these predictions are based more upon the belief in a new bond issue than on any expectation of heavy sales. It is generally feared that should the Government issue a 3 per cent. coin bond, such as is talked about, there will be a very small market for it abroad.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"It is now freely acknowledged that the war has decidedly checked the enormous volume of business which was flowing to the iron trade. It is true that the spectre of a tight money market is ever before the eyes of many. Yet, it is a fact that there have been no cancellations of orders, so that the plants have months of work on hand. It is a fact, too, that in a number of branches good new orders are coming up which have no reference whatever to war preparations.

"In the Pittsburg market there has been quite a good movement in Bessemer Pig, the sales aggregating about 40,000 tons, mostly by second hands, to consumers at a little below furnace prices. The effort to bring the Bessemer producers together is progressing.

"Steel is easier, but as yet the sales are moderate East and West.

"Chicago has witnessed quite some heavy buying of pig iron. One large car wheel interest has purchased there and at other points fully 30,000 tons of charcoal and coke irons, there being included in the total one lot of 10,000 tons and one lot of 6,000 tons of charcoal iron. In Eastern Pennsylvania a pipe founder has purchased one block of 10,000 tons and the Southern pipe shops are also reported to have taken metal.

"In Philadelphia a lower Delaware shipyard has closed a contract for two large merchant steamships for which 3,000 tons of material will be required and is now being closed. The advance in shapes noted by our Philadelphia correspondent last week will increase the cost of the vessels several thousand dollars, but the plates will come very close to the old figures, although more money is asked.

"Reports are current that a number of lines which sold their ships to the Government are planning for the replacement by new boats, and it looks as though there will be much additional work in this direction at no distant date.

"It is currently reported that if the four boats which a Philadelphia yard is to build for Russia prove satisfactory a much larger number is to follow.

"The Maryland Steel Company have taken 30,000 tons of rails and accessories for the Siberian road, the contract to be filled in sixty days. It is reported that the balance of 10,000 tons of rails required has gone to the Continent. In this case, too, there is a good deal of more work of a like character to come out later on. In view of the fact that the Baltimore concern draw principally upon Cuba and Spain for their raw material it is interesting to note that according to report considerable quantities of lake ore have been arranged for.

"While in the East the structural business is exceedingly dull, the Western cities report quite a good many orders, large and small.

"Some pipe manufacturers refer rather sarcastically to recent decrees as to prices."

SECRETARY GAGE ON WAR.

Secretary Lyman J. Gage has written the following private letter to a Chicago friend, who has confided it to The Chicago Tribune. It is interesting as well as comforting to business men troubled by fears of dire results of war:

"Regarding the effect in our domestic affairs of a contest with Spain, should one develop, it of course is difficult to speak absolutely, so much depends upon the state of mind the people may be in, which may be or may not be founded on really logical relationships. If a war were inaugurated the field of contest would undoubtedly be the Atlantic Coast, and the early part of the struggle affected largely, perhaps determined, by the ships of war. Except for extraordinary expenditures on the part of the Government and consequent taxes, to be followed later on by increased pensions, it does not seem that our real domestic trade and commerce ought to be very much affected, and, while there might be a little disturbance in the initiative, we would soon settle down to the situation. We get accustomed to things, you know, very quickly in the United States, and then look forward to see what is going to come next. There will be nothing in the situation, so far as I can discover, which would be calculated to boom prices or make very extraordinary requisitions on industry. During the civil war the million or more producers were taken out of the active field of industry and became consumers, or rather destroyers, of the products of labor. In four years the Government borrowed $2,800,000,000 and spent it for these products. These conditions would not be repeated. The forces engaged would be limited in number, even if the war were protracted. To sum it up in a single word, I think after the first flush of excitement was over all our domestic affairs would go on about as they have gone on for the last several months. In the meantime, until these conditions are settled, it would be judicious for everybody to be conservative rather than rash."

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

There were no announcements of gold engagements for importation yesterday, although London dispatches stated that the Bank of England had sold $250,000 for shipment to New York. The sterling exchange market was dull, but steady. Actual rates were slightly higher. Exchange authorities continue confident of further large importations unless, of course, the war with Spain is averted.

MONEY MARKET FIRM.

In the money market yesterday 3 per cent. was the prevailing rate for call money, although toward the close loans were made at 2½ and 2 per cent. There was a somewhat better demand for call accommodation than heretofore. In time money there was no change. Offerings as well as the demand continued light. The prevailing rate is 6 per cent. for all dates, and even at that price loans are rather scarce. The banks continue to favor their customers to the almost complete exclusion of outsiders.

LONDON A HEAVY SELLER.

London was a heavy seller of all the international stocks in the first two hours yesterday. Early quotations from abroad were from 1 to 1½ points lower than the New York closing on Tuesday, and in the first half hour arbitrage houses sold between 12,000 and 15,000 shares in the New York market. The foreign houses are inclined to look for further heavy London selling of American stocks. The general weakness of the foreign markets has hurt speculative sentiment abroad considerably and the continued decline in Spanish 4s has made investors look askance at American investments as well. Spanish 4s yesterday sold down to 34, the lowest price yet made.

EFFECT OF A BOND ISSUE.

Says The Chicago Evening Post in discussing the outlook for money:

"One of the things that the bears are counting upon to aid them in bringing about a further decline in stocks is a hardening of the money market in the event of war. There have already been advances in rates both here and in New York, but so far the increases have not been at all excessive. It is expected, however, that the Government will be compelled to authorize another large bond issue, and that the loan will be made as far as possible a popular one. No doubt is anywhere expressed as to the readiness of the people of this country to subscribe for several millions of dollars' worth of bonds. But such subscriptions would probably absorb a very large portion of the idle money that is now piled up in the banks, and cut down the loanable supply to just that extent. But the accumulation of funds all over the country is at the present time so great that it is a question in the minds of many financial experts whether anything even approaching a stringency would be created by the mere floating of a bond issue."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Adjournment for sixty days of American Spirits Manufacturing Company's annual meeting without transacting any business.

Last call made by the Government on the banks holding Union Pacific money.

Large orders placed by Southern roads for new equipment.

Statement by Director Western Union that earnings are exceeding estimates.

Election of S. R. Callaway as a Director of New York Central in place of Erastus Corning.

Increase of $166,821 in "Pan Handle's" surplus earnings for March.

Advance of 1-16c. in price of domestic refined sugars.

Annual meeting of stockholders of New York Central. Approval of acquisition of Lake Shore and Michigan Central stock.

Rock Island's new four-per-cent bonds ready for delivery.

Incorporation at Albany of the American Hard Rubber Company, with a capital of $2,500,000.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Pullman's Palace Car, National Starch first preferred, H. B. Claflin Company first and second preferred, Lake Erie and Western preferred, and Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery stocks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in April showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$5,893
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	2,862
Mexican Central	376
Missouri Pacific	83,000
Central Branch	8,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	46,187
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,860
Pittsburg & Western	7,664
St. Louis & San Francisco	24,149
St. Louis Southwestern	12,700

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$2,531
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,372
Flint & Pere Marquette	834
Mexican National	18,357

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	24	25½
Amsterdam preferred	61½	62½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78½	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	76
Glucose common	37	37½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅞	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	21	22
Malt preferred	66	68½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	350	351
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .33, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at .80, 100 Chollar at .34, 100 Iron Silver at .45, 200 Isabella at .20, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Potosi at .45, 100 Yellow Jacket at .19.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of [illegible] Consolidated at .09½@.08¾@.08¾, 20,000 Gold Magnet at .005¼@.006 buyer 30, 1,200 Elkton at .57@.57¼@.56 seller 30, 1,800 Golden Fleece at .22@.25 seller 30, 18,000 Jefferson at .03@.02¾, 1,500 Lillie at .82@.78 seller 30, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .21 seller 10, 2,700 Portland at .79¼@.79¾@.78 seller 30, 30,000 Sentinel at .01¼ buyer 30@.01 buyer 5@.01¼ buyer 30, 23,000 Union at .10¼@.10¾, 4,000 Work at .02¾.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	1.10	.80	..
Alta	.14	..	.14	..
Belcher	.15	..	.14	..
Best & Belcher	.32	..	.35	..
Breece	.34	.41	.35	.43
Brunswick	.11	.15	.11	..
Chollar	.24	..	.25	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.76	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.70	1.00
El Cristo	..	..	..	.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	..	.35	..
Father De Smet	.15	.22	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	.75	..	.85	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.15	.21
La Crosse	.13	..	.11	..
Leadville	.08	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.18	..	.18	..
Mexican	.23	..	.17	..
Ophir	.55	..	..	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.08	..	.08
Potosi	.27	..	.40	..
Plymouth Cons	.09	..	..	..
Savage	.15	..	.18	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	.75	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.85
Union Cons	.25	..	.08	..
Utah	..	..	.25	..
Yellow Jacket	.12	..	.13	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	..	.85	..
Adams Cons	.03	..	..	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.12	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	.40	.30	.40
Brunswick Cons	.12	..	.12	..
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.25	..	.25	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.08	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	..	.75	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	..	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	.95	.75	..
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.60	..	.60	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.15	..	1.15	..
Iron Silver	.40	.55	.44	.45
Julia Cons	..	..	.19	..
La Crosse	.14	.15	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.14	.16
Mexican	.15	..	.15	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.50	..	.50	..
Occidental	2.25	..	..	..
Plymouth	.12	..	..	..
Potosi	.35	..	.35	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.80	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.85	1.05	.85	1.05
Union Cons	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	..	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.16	..
Alamo	.01	..	..	.08
Anaconda	.28	..	.20	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	..	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.17	..	..	..
Isabella	.19	..	.18	..
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	.08
Portland	.75	..	.75	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.08	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.06	.18	..	..
Alamo	..	.02½	.01¾	.02
Anaconda	.32½	.35	..	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.07½	.08½	.08½	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004½	.004	.007
Elkton	.58	.61	.55	.59
Gold Magnet	.003	.005¼	.004½	.004¾
Garfield Grouse	.04½	.05½	..	..
Golden Fleece	.20	.30	.19½	.22
Havana	..	..	.75	.76
Isabella	.20	.21½	..	..
Jefferson	.02½	.03½	.02¾	.03½
Justine	.02¾	.03¾	.02½	.04
Lillie	.80	.82	.70	.80
Mount Rosa	.11	.12½	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	.22	.19½	.22
Old Gold	.008	.008	.003	.006
Pilgrim	.008	.006	..	.006
Portland	.78	.80	.78	.79
Rocky Mountain	..	.16	..	.16
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.008½	.01	.008	.009
Union	.09½	.10½	.10½	.12
Work	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
Yukon	.11	.13	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,521
2d week April	$73,180	$75,711	$73,903
From July 1	4,652,233	4,447,153	4,557,088
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week April	$67,458	$74,825	$78,900
From July 1	2,830,936	2,506,944	3,307,364
CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week April	$63,012	$57,119	......
From July 1	2,608,959	2,220,924	......
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week April	$22,599	$19,737	......
From July 1	806,631	826,558	......
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
2d week April	$56,952	$57,786	$52,786
From Jan. 1	829,790	779,261	793,901
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week April	$258,288	$257,912	$172,179
From Jan. 1	3,829,237	3,712,421	2,822,383
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week April	$94,429	$112,786	$94,791
From Jan. 1	1,634,146	1,550,688	1,332,192
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,986	4,990
2d week April	$442,000	$359,000	$366,000
From Jan. 1	7,061,258	6,090,523	5,995,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week April	$24,000	$16,000	$13,000
From Jan. 1	365,824	285,958	195,000
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week April	$123,671	$77,484	......
From July 1	4,959,905	3,475,283	......
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week April	$15,932	$13,072	$15,987
From Jan. 1	243,992	243,390	247,212
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week April	$59,056	$51,392	$57,167
From July 1	2,221,436	1,924,001	2,389,800
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
2d week April	$129,425	$105,275	......
From July 1	5,456,766	4,712,149	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week April	$81,900	$69,200	$75,800
From July 1	4,684,882	4,197,490	4,101,159
OHIO RIVER for February—			
Gross earnings	63,712	56,485	69,559
Op. expenses	48,206	42,215	48,092
Net earnings	15,509	14,270	21,467
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	135,187	124,560	145,812
Net earnings	32,137	36,094	44,596
PITTS., CIN., CHICAGO & ST. L. for March—			
Gross earnings	1,309,218	1,136,233	1,209,289
Op. expenses	999,363	1,010,462	1,089,275
Net earnings	309,855	125,771	120,014
Prop. exp. to gross	76⅜	88¼	80½
Charges	280,484	262,720	270,229
Surplus	29,371	*136,949	*150,215
For three months—			
Gross earnings	3,837,761	3,289,926	3,625,353
Net earnings	982,590	665,421	645,758
Surplus	159,214	*134,576	*172,883
*Deficit.			
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for March—			
Gross earnings	126,985	80,633	90,951
Op. expenses	77,900	54,601	65,607
Net earnings	49,085	26,032	25,344
For three months—			
Gross earnings	295,070	195,820	233,413
Net earnings	76,759	47,711	41,197

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING OF NEW YORK for March—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$263,975	$207,870	$184,156
Op. expenses	150,752	113,452	105,662
Net earnings	113,223	94,418	78,494
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	819,163	660,973	597,559
Net earnings	378,186	324,970	275,784

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Irving	147½
City	900	Lincoln National	750
Columbia	150	Merchants' Ex.	116
Garfield National	850	New Amsterdam	245
German-American	112	New York	235
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	590	Seventh National	108

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends and interest will be paid as follows:

May 2, by Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, 1½ per cent., quarterly.

A 2 per cent. quarterly dividend by the Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway, New York, May 2.

Quarterly interest on the [illegible] of the H. B. Claflin Company, May 1.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 20.—The market opened weak and gradually declined till the closing hour, when a rally set in. Montana almost alone represented the speculative interests. Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were slightly active.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	274	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107	108½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112½	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	98½
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	80	..
West End pf.	..	102½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅞	2
Arnold	10⅝	11½
Atlantic	..	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	171½	173
Butte & Boston	24	24½
Calumet & Hecla	517	523
Centennial	12½	12⅞
Franklin	10	11½
Gold Coin Mines	..	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6⅛
Osceola	39	40
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5⅜
Quincy	105	107
Santa Ysabel	5½	6
Tamarack	142	147
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	249	250
Dominion Coal	16	19
Dominion Coal pf.	97	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	61	62
General Electric	31	31½
General Electric pf.	80	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	125	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	13⅝	14
United States Rubber	15	17
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	52

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25⅛	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—For the first time in weeks the market reflected evidences of liquidation. It came in small volumes, but even that was sufficient to lower quotations. Pennsylvania fell to 56, Choctaw preferred to 30⅝, and the common to 10⅛. Union Traction sold at 14⅝. Business was on a greatly restricted scale. The close was steady at small improvements over the lowest of the day.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	21
Nor. Pac. com. t. c.	22	22⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	60	60¼
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56¼
Reading t. c.	8 1-16	8⅛
Reading 1st pf	18⅞	19¼
St. Paul	86⅜	86⅝
West. New York & Penn.	2⅞	3
Metropolitan Railway	137	138
Philadelphia Traction	79¼	79½
Baltimore Cons	22¼	22½
Union Traction	15	15¼
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf	22	23½
United Gas Imp.	104⅝	105¼
Welsbach Light	42	43
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
Am. R. E. L.	3¼	4
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	10	10⅜
Choctaw pf	30⅝	31⅛
Reading G. 4s	79⅞	80
Electric & P. 4s	79⅞	80
Equitable Gas 5s	102⅞	103
Cons. T. Pittsburg	18¼	18⅝
Cons. T. Pittsburg pf	46⅜	47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 20.—North Chicago dropped heavily to-day. It opened at 205, three points under yesterday's lowest figure, and fell to 198, closing at 200½. West Chicago opened at 85½, braced up to 86, and finally closed at 89, account. Biscuit common sold from 22¼ to 22½ at the close. The preferred opened at 78⅛ and closed at 79.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	21
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	60⅛
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	127
National Biscuit Co. com.	22½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	79½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	30
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railroad	225
North Chicago Street Railroad	198
West Chicago Street Railroad	87
South Side Electric Railroad	59
Lake Street Elevated	10¼
Lake St. Elevated t. certfs.	8
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.17	.20
Alpha Con.	..	.04
Andes	.11	.13
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.32	.35
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.21	.23
Challenge Con.	..	.19
Chollar	.26	.29
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	.77
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.33	.25
Hale & Norcross	..	.68
Justice	.14	.13
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.19
Occidental Con.	2.75	2.75
Ophir	.52	.56
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.35	.40
Savage	.16	.18
Sierra Nevada	.78	.84
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.25
Utah Con.	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.13	.13

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as folows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2¼
Anaconda	31¼	33	31¼	33
Anchoria	62	64	63	65
Argentum	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Consolidated	8¼	9	8¾	9
Elkton	53¾	54½	56½	57½
El Paso	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅞
Gibson	19	21	19½	21
Gold Coin	85	88	86	90
Gold King	47	52	47	52
Golden Fleece	21	30	21	30
Grouse	5¼	5¾	5¼	12
Isabella	20¼	20¾	20¼	21
Jefferson	2½	3½	2½	3¼
Lillie	80	82½	80	82½
Matoa	13¼	14½	14¼	14¾
Moon Ancher	70¾	71¼	77½	78¼
Pharmacist	5	5½	5½	6¼
Portland	79	79¾	79	79¾
Rawlings	17	18½	17	18
Rosa	11⅝	11⅞	11	11¼
Union	10	10½	10¼	10¾
Work	2⅝	5¼	2¾	2⅞

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 33, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54, 197, 1359, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2303, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1865,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL............$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.

To the holders of Reorganization Certificates of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for SECURITIES of the MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 11, 1898.

On and after April 18th, 1898, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will be prepared to issue new securities in exchange for certificates issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, dated March 5th, 1896, and the several contracts in pursuance thereof.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received upon any one day.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, and the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates, in respect of preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company, are for not less than one share of the par value of $100 each. Holders entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell such fractions to us or may purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to one whole bond or to one whole share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or to buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
By WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
65 Cedar Street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
36 Reade St., New York, April 14th, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable May 2d, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Friday, April 22d, 1898.

The Transfer Books will reopen May 18th, 1898.
CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 2d prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of May.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
T. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at at office of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 23d day of April and will open on the 4th day of May.
ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.
Dated April 21, 1898.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

United States Rubber Company.
New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and will reopen May 18th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
T. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock. [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 20, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
96	100	75	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	...
8⅝	9⅛	810	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	9⅛	8½	9	−⅛
22	24	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22	22	22	...
116⅜	116½	49,620	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	116⅝	114⅛	116⅜	+⅝
106	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	−½
100⅞	101	28,458	American Tobacco	101	102	100⅛	101	−1⅛
114⅞	117	140	Am. Tobacco pf.	116	116	113⅝	113⅝	...
10⅝	10⅞	1,440	At., T. & S. F.	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
24⅜	24½	2,705	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	24⅜	24	24⅜	+⅛
2⅛	2⅞	200	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
36⅞	37	4,125	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36⅝	36⅞	36	36⅞	+⅝
111	113	255	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110½	110	110	−3
46	47	245	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	−1
76¼	77	1,000	Canadian Pacific	76	76	76	76	−1¼
11½	12¼	20	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	...
18½	18⅝	1,288	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+½
91½	91⅝	29,247	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90	91½	89	91½	+1⅛
10⅛	10⅜	2,000	Chicago Great West	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	...
23	24	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	23	23	23	23	...
86⅝	86¾	32,220	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	85⅝	86⅝	85	86⅝	...
140½	141½	126	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140½	140½	140½	140½	−½
117	117½	4,478	Chicago & Northw.	116½	116⅞	115⅞	116⅞	−⅛
84	84½	7,733	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83⅜	84½	83⅜	84	...
27¼	29	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
25½	27½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1
11⅝	11⅞	1,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
18	20	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	17	17	17	−1⅛
174	176	228	Consolidated Gas	173⅜	175	173⅜	175	...
106⅜	108	425	Delaware & Hudson	106½	106½	106	106¼	+¼
41½	42	427	Denver & R. G. pf.	41	41½	41	41½	−⅜
9½	11	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	9½	9½	9½	9½	−2
45	50	200	Detroit Gas	46	46	45	45	−2
11¼	..	100	Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅜
31	31½	1,110	Erie 1st pf.	30¾	31	30¾	31	...
31¼	31½	2,220	General Electric	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	−⅛
16½	18	700	Hawaiian Sugar	19	19	17½	17½	−2⅜
98½	99¼	875	Illinois Central	98	98	97½	98	...
45	55	100	Illinois Steel Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+½
17	18½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18	18	18	−1⅛
40	42	50	Laclede Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
47⅜	47½	6,845	Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	47½	46⅝	47⅜	+⅜
94⅛	95	7,760	Manhattan Con	94	94	92⅝	94	−½
137	138	8,345	Metropolitan St. Ry.	135½	138	134	137½	+1
101	102¼	1,139	Michigan Central	101	101½	101	101¼	−¼
79	84	17	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	...
59	63¼	14	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	...
31¼	31½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	−⅜
26⅛	26¼	2,410	Missouri Pacific	25	26¼	25	26¼	+⅛
29¼	29½	400	National Lead Co.	28	29½	28	29½	+¾
101	101½	770	National Lead Co. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	−2
91	92½	500	New Jersey Central	91	91	90½	91	−¼
109	109¼	5,524	New York Central	108	109¼	107½	109¼	+¼
12	13	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West.	120	120	120	120	...
8	15	120	Norfolk & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	−2½
44⅝	44⅞	415	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	...
22½	22⅝	5,685	Northern Pacific	21⅜	22½	21½	22¼	...
59⅞	60	11,625	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅞	60⅛	58⅞	60	−⅛
14¼	14½	942	Ontario & Western	14	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
26½	29	206	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	27	27	26½	26½	−1½
22½	22⅝	835	Pacific Mail	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
112½	113	1,154	Pennsylvania R. R.	112	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	+½
90¼	90⅜	2,615	People's Gas, Chicago	89¼	90¼	88⅞	90⅛	+½
60	63	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
170	175	250	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	...
16	16¼	300	Reading	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+¼
37¼	38	900	Reading 1st pf.	37½	38	37½	38	−⅛
25½	25¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅝
4	4½	20	St. Louis Southw.	4	4	4	4	...
..	..	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	78	78	78	78	−1
130	135	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	−¼
68	69	100	St. Paul & Omaha	68	68	68	68	−1½
12⅝	13⅛	500	Southern Pacific	12½	13	12¼	13	+½
7½	7⅝	295	Southern Railway	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
25¼	25⅜	1,265	Southern Railway pf.	25	25½	24⅞	25½	+⅝
3½	4	20	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
19½	19¾	2,190	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¼	19½	18⅝	19½	−⅛
9½	10	100	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	...
155	160	200	Third Avenue	160	160	158	158	−2
19	19¼	1,660	Union Pacific	19⅛	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
51½	51⅝	25,067	Union Pacific pf.	50	51⅝	50	51½	+⅜
5½	5¾	2,770	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5¼	6	5⅝	6	+½
56	56½	760	U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	56¼	56	56	−¼
6¼	6½	10	Wabash	6	6	6	6	...
15⅛	15¼	1,325	Wabash pf.	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	−⅜
115	120	10	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	...
85¼	86¾	706	Western Union Tel.	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	−⅛
Sales.....		272,067						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
7,000 ... 87
3,000 ... 88
At, T & S F gen 4s
12,000 ... 86½
500c ... 86
2,000 ... 86¾
10,000 ... 86½
1,000 ... 86⅝
25,000 ... 86⅜
20,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86½
10,000 ... 87
Adjustment 4s
40,000 ... 57
27,000 ... 57¼
58,000 ... 57⅛
50,000 ... 57¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000s3 ... 111½
Registered
5,000s20F ... 110
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
9,000 ... 76½
1,000 ... 76⅝
1,000s3 ... 76½
9,000 ... 76½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000 ... 115½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
10,000 ... [illegible]
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000 ... [illegible]
Chi B & Q cons 7s
5,000 ... 113½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000 ... 95½
5,000 ... 95¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 105
Chi, Ind & Louis refdg 6s
7,000 ... 100
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
10,000 ... 114½
Coupon gold 7s
5,000b3 ... 113
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000 ... 106½
5,000s3 ... 106½
23,000 ... 106½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ... 80½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
2,000 ... 71½
1,000 ... 71
Dul, S S & A 5s
1,000 ... 102
Erie 4s prior bonds
6,000 ... 86
2,000 ... 85⅞
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 ... 78

L S & M So 1st coup
1,000 ... 107
Lehigh Val Term 5s
2,000 ... 107
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
8,000 ... 117
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000 ... 84
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ... 73½
5,000 ... 73¼
6,000 ... 73⅜
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
4,000 ... 113⅜
5,000 ... 113½
5,000 ... 113⅞
Southern Minn Div
1,000 ... 114¼
Terminal 5s
10,000 ... 113
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
18,000 ... 86
2,000 ... 85⅞
1,000 ... 85½
10,000s20F ... 85½
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000 ... 59
2,000 ... 58⅝
1,000 ... 59
Mo Pac cons
1,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94
N Y Cent 1st reg
5,000 ... 113½
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ... 102
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
20,000 ... 109
N Y, S & W G M
15,000 ... 85
Norf & W Ry con 4s
14,000 ... 76
6,000 ... 75½
4,000 ... 76
Nor Pac 1st 6s
3,000 ... 113
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000 ... 57⅜
1,000 ... 57½
500 ... 58¼
1,000 ... 57⅞
7,000 ... 58
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ... 91½
500 ... 91
5,000 ... 91
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ... 52
20,000 ... 51½
15,000 ... 52½
5,000 ... 53

Oregon R & N 1st
9,000 ... 111
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ... 92¼
10,000 ... 91
10,000 ... 90⅞
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
4,000 ... 97½
5,000 ... 97¼
7,000 ... 97
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 ... 79¾
4,000 ... 79¼
1,000 ... 79½
1,000 ... 79⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 ... 87
3,000 ... 87½
3,000 ... 87¾
2,000 ... 87⅜
1,000 ... 87½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000 ... 101
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ... 114
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ... 56
10,000 ... 56¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 103
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
11,000 ... 96
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 88⅝
6,000 ... 88½
6,000 ... 88¼
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ... 98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ... 99⅝
2,000s20F ... 99½
3,000 ... 99½
Union Pacific 4s
82,000 ... 89¾
1,000 ... 89⅝
20,000 ... 89⅜
5,000 ... 89⅝
2,000 ... 89⅜
31,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 89⅝
46,000 ... 89⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 51⅞
3,000 ... 52
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ... 106½
2,000 ... 106
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 ... 76
12,000 ... 75½
Wabash deb, Series B
15,000 ... 22½
West Shore gtd 4s reg
6,000 ... 104

Total sales ... $1,040,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	108	109
4s, r., 1925	117	118
4s, c., 1925	118½	119
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	16	17
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67	68
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Express	120	127
Am. T. & C.	90	91
Ann Arbor	11	12¼
Ann Arbor pf.	32	34
Balt. & Ohio	15½	17½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3¾	4½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & East Ill.	49	53
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	104½	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	23
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	38	..
Consol. Ice	29	29½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	86

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., L. & W.	145	..
Den. & R. G.	10⅛	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	5¼
Eastern Elevator	..	61
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf.	15⅛	17
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake, ex div.	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf.	26	26½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	84	90
L. E. & W.	13	15
L. E. & W. pf.	70	72
Lake Shore	..	190
Lake Shore certfs.	..	180½
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
M. & St. L.	23½	25½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	53
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Minn. Iron	59	63¼
Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11½
Mobile & Ohio	25	27
Morris & Essex	171	175
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18
Nat. Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. Y. & N. H.	182	188

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
N. Y., S. & W.	10	14
North American	5⅛	5½
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	68
Oregon S. L.	28	31½
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Quicksilver pf.	2½	7
Reading 2d pf.	19½	20½
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	118	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5⅝	6¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	48	50
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	15
St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	55¼	55½
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9½
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56¼
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard Gas	..	135
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Express	37	41
U. S. Leather	5¼	5⅝
U. S. Rubber	15½	16½
U. S. Rubber pf.	62½	67½
Wabash	6⅛	6¼
West Chi. St. Ry.	..	88
West. Union Beef	2	..
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1½	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8½	10⅝
Wis. Cent.	1½	2
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Redfield Brothers of New York City, to do general printing, electrotyping, and engraving; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Taylor L. Redfield, New York; Judd H. Redfield and Charles M. Redfield, Brooklyn.

Baldwinsville Canning Company of Baldwinsville, N. Y., to can fruits and vegetables; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William F. Fenner, Little Utica; Barnett Martin, Almon Harrington, Willis W. Walker, Fred Doods, J. Dean Summers, and Leo Failing, Baldwinsville.

Intercolonial Hydraulic Company of New York City, to develop, lease, and sell hydraulic and electric properties; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Henry F. Whalen, Russell H. Landale, Ernst W. Cooke, New York; S. F. Smith, York, Penn.; James M. McCarthy, Montreal, Canada; Archibald H. [illegible], Quebec, Canada; Charles H. Hathaway, [illegible], N. J.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,751,878
Gold reserve	180,876,268
Net silver	6,262,710
United States notes in the Treasury	34,229,888
Treasury notes of 1890	3,318,281
Total receipts this day	1,199,916
Total receipts this month	21,758,191
Total receipts this year	329,274,904
Total expenditures this day	976,000
Total expenditures this month	30,851,000
Total expenditures this year	334,221,270
Deposits in National banks	29,699,720
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	227,535
Government receipts from internal revenue	445,858
Customs	749,634
Miscellaneous	13,928

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,580	Am. Sug. Refs.	114⅝	116⅝	114⅛	116⅜
600	Am. Tobacco	101⅝	102	100⅛	101⅛
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜
140	Brook. R. T.	36⅛	36⅞	36	36⅞
12,210	Chi., B. & Q.	89	90⅞	89	90⅞
20,150	Chi., M. & St. P.	85½	86⅝	85⅛	86⅝
2,020	Chi., R. I. & P.	83⅜	84⅜	83⅜	84⅜
40	Cent. of N. J.	91	91	91	91
10	Chi. & Northw.	116½	116½	116½	116½
10	Gen. Electric	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
250	Louis. & Nash.	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜
1,310	Manhattan	93⅞	94	92⅝	94
210	Mo. Pacific	25⅛	26⅛	25	26⅛
30	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
480	N. Y. Central	108	108	107½	108
60	North. Pac.	22	22	21⅞	22
580	North. Pac. pf.	59⅝	60⅛	58⅞	60
110	People's Gas	89⅞	89⅞	89⅛	89¼
60	Southern pf.	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
40	Tenn. C. & I.	19	19¼	19	19¼
1,410	Union Pac. pf.	50⅝	51⅝	50	51⅛
150	Wabash pf.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛
20	Western Union	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
76,190					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	86	86¼	86	86¼
3,000	Oregon Imp. 5s	51½	51½	51½	51½
5,000	Rock Island 5s	106½	107	106½	107
3,000	Southern 5s	88⅜	88½	88⅜	88½
23,000	Texas Pac. 1st	99½	100	99½	100
3,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
10,000	Wabash 2d	75½	75½	75½	75½
$57,000					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

320 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 182½.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 280.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 76½.

125 shares Hudson Building Company, $100 each, 26.

250 shares Daly Mining Company of Utah, $25 each, 69c per share.

10 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 125.

15 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, (guaranteed 9 per cent. by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,) $50 each, 206.

100 shares United States Security Company, formerly the United States Contracting Company, standing in the name of D. N. Barney, $100 each, 25c per share.

12 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 165.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 81.

75 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

60 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 115.

1 share H. B. Claflin Company, common, (hypothecated,) $100, 90.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN IRELAND.—Schedules of John Ireland, bookseller and stationer, at 1,192 Broadway, show liabilities of $18,592, nominal assets of $13,952, and actual assets of $6,440.

BRAINS PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan yesterday sold out the contents of the office of the Brains Publishing Company, at 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, for about $400.

BLUMENKROHN STORCH & CO.—An attachment has been obtained against Blumenkrohn, Storch & Co., cloak manufacturers of 149 and 151 Greene Street, who sold out last week, by Charles Wehle for $930 in favor of Wendt Steinhauser & Co. for merchandise. The goods were sold on the strength of a statement made by the firm three months ago, when it claimed assets of $21,760, liabilities of $9,562, and a surplus of $12,198. Creditors would like to know what has become of this surplus.

BELL ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received two executions yesterday against the Bell Electric Company, manufacturer of electric bicycle lamps, at 46 East Fourteenth Street, in favor of John R. Keim for $430 and Frederick S. Haskell for $203. Mr. Keim was Secretary of the company. The Sheriff received an attachment against the conmpany on Saturday last in favor of the Meriden Brittania Company for rent, and a keeper was placed in charge. The attachment was vacated yesterday and the keeper taken out, but later in the day the Sheriff again took possession under the above executions.

Out of Town.

JUSTO FERNANDEZ.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against Justo Fernandez of Coatepec, Mexico, for $961 in favor of P. Harmony's Nephews & Co. for balance due on sales of coffees on consignment. It was served on two merchants here to attach accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Frederick—Lulu Emil	$1,514
ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—Young & Gerard	104
ALTMAN, Adolph, and John Prosser—J. Chegwidden and another	114
BRETTELL, Frank—M. B. Field	106
BERNSTEIN, Nathaniel, and Max Newman—J. M. Constable and others	125
BISCHOF, Louis F.—T. F. Edge	277
BASCH, Henry, and Arnold Rukeyser—N. Whitman and others	825
BELL ELECTRIC COMPANY—John R. Keim	430
BELL ELECTRIC COMPANY—F. S. Haskell	203
BAITZ, Louis J.—J. Adelson and another	137
BENEMELIS, Manuel J.—H. P. Benemelis	92
CLARK, Emily—R. S. Munson	73
CAMPBELL, William F.—David Mayer Brewing Company	582
COXE, McGrane, as receiver of, and the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore City—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company	6,359
CAMPBELL, John V.—John J. Drennan	247
CUMMINGS, Frederick L.—J. Brugger	120
CUMMUSKEY, Hugh—Peter Wanamaker	627
CITY OF NEW YORK—Levi P. Morton and others	623
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of New York—G. Solomon, assignee, costs	112
CONNOR, Mary F. and Peter J., Bernard Schaeffel and Anna Rugen—Francisco Padula	698
DAVIS, George H.—E. H. Kosmack	107
DYKE, Moses—J. F. Betz	348
DOLAN, James F.—Bernard Mahon	2,339
DE HART, William H. and Mary L.—Standard Oil Company of New York	178
EDWARDS, James D.—Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	359
FLOOD, Valentine—E. Horrax	515
GAGE, Leonard M.—H. Peetsch, costs	512
GAMMONS, Elbert H.—H. G. Loew	302
GREEN, Agnes, by guardian—Third Avenue Railroad Company	90
HAGEMEYER, George, & Sons Lumber Company—J. Burkhard, costs	27
HOFFMAN, Henry H. and Johanna—M. Fallermann, administratrix	213
HENDERSON, Elizabeth—Pratt & Lambert	147
HOUGHTON, William H.—P. Doppler and another	239
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. Liebler Bottling Company	397
KANE, Mary—Mary E. O'Donnell and another, executors	70
KREUSLER, Arnold—Charles W. Miller	595
KELLAM, Moses K.—Henry C. Miner	3,109
KOEHLER, V. Hugo—S. Preusky	276
LUMLEY, Edward and Belle—Henry C. F. Koch and another	88
LANE, Maria J.—R. M. Haan	45
LEWINE, Julius—Oneida Community, Limited	183
LYONS, Henry B.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers	1,816
MERRITT, William J.—Charles R. Saul	74
MARK, George—W. W. Goodrich and another	955
MAYER, Franz—H. R. Worthington	39
MULLER, Frederick—Jacob Ruppert	2,936
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J.—David Greenfield and another	733
NICHOLS, Charles M.—Nellie E. Church	866
ORONZIO, Frank D., and the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—J. McLaughlin	261
PIGOTT, Elizabeth A.—George H. Shaffer	216
RADTKE, Gustavus A.—William Batley	1,857
RYAN, James H.—The Jersey City Galvanizing Company	94
ROSENFELD, Joseph—Charles W. Miller	499
ROCKWOOD, William E., and Wallace T. Jones—Gorham Manufacturing Company	61
SPECKER, Henry—Hyman and Henry Sonn	127
SCHERER, George C., and William E. Campbell—Robert R. Sizer	1,789
STETTHEIMER, Henrietta B., and David Bettman—The Bank of America	2,589
SANDOR, Aurelia—E. H. Pilsbury, assignee	108
SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard—H. Weiller	187
SAGOR, James—S. Kantor	28
SEITZ, William—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited	1,584
STETTHEIMER, Henrietta B., Marcus A. and David Bettman—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	4,048
STETTHEIMER, Henrietta B., Marcus A. and David Bettman—The Bank of America	7,078
SCUDDER, Edward A.—J. B. Goodman and another	114
THAYER, Horace H.—F. H. Smith	90
THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, as trustee—Wilson M. Powell and others, executors, &c.	1,748
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. L. Franklyn	38
TEATER, Harvey L.—H. N. Farley	101
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Hartford Railroad Company—H. Baker, (costs)	108
WIER, Martin—M. Feeney	238
WELTFISCH, Leon—Solomon Jacobs	5,712
WEINBERGER, Louis—B. Schoen	[illegible]
WYCKOFF, [illegible]	[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.11¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.55
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour higher on export demand; No. 3 Spring wheat, 99c@$1.01¾; No. 2 red, $1.09½@$1.10; No. 2 corn, 31¼@32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 27@27¼c; No. 2 white, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, 29¾c; No. 2 rye, 55½@55¾c; No. 3 barley, 37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.27½@$1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.92½; mess pork, per barrel, $10.40@$10.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear, sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

There was a sharp bulge at the opening. Trading was on a tremendous scale for a time, and generally active throughout the entire session. The better feeling resulted directly from an unexpected advance in both spot cotton and futures in the English market, and a further sharp rise in spot cotton at all Southern markets. Simultaneous trades in the pit at the opening showed a difference of 3@5 points, with operators very excited. Prices jumped up 18 points on the near months, owing to heavy buying for Liverpool account and by luckless bears. The later options showed a gain of 9@15 points, with the market irregular. Transactions on the call alone reached the unusual total of 40,100 bales, while dealings for the first hour were 117,000 bales. The market closed firmer at a net gain of 16@18 points. Total sales, 327,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.20	6.23	6.20	6.26@6.28
May	6.30	6.30	6.20	6.28@6.29
June	6.29	6.33	6.24	6.31@6.32
July	6.31	6.37	6.27	6.36@6.37
August	6.32	6.39	6.28	6.37@ ...
September	6.27	6.36	6.27	6.36@6.37
October	6.27	6.37	6.27	6.36@6.37
November	6.28	6.38	6.28	6.36@6.37
December	6.30	6.38	6.28	6.38@6.39
January	6.34	6.43	6.33	6.41@6.42

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 13-16c; Charleston, nominal; Wilmington, 6c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Middling uplands, 3⅝d. December-January, 331s; January-February, 331b; April, 333s; April-May, 333s; May-June, 333s; June-July, 333b; July-August, 333½s; August-September, 333s; September-October, 332b; October-November, 331½b; November-December, 331v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	109	110	109	109⅝
July	94½	94⅞	93⅝	93⅞
September	86½	87½	86⅜	86⅜
Corn—				
May	36⅛	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
July	37⅝	37⅞	37½	37½
Oats—				
May	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	110	111	110	110¼
July	88⅛	89⅝	87 9-16	87⅝
September	80⅝	82¼	80⅛	80½
Corn—				
May	31⅝	32	31⅛	31¼
July	32 13-16	33 1-16	32½	32⅝
September	33⅜	33⅞	33½	33½
Oats—				
May	26⅝	27 1-16	26 9-16	26⅝
July	23⅞	24½	23⅞	23⅞
September	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There were two distinct movements in the wheat market, both governed by the political outlook. The first was a somewhat sensational advance during the forenoon on warlike news from Washington, and the other a decided reaction toward the close under rumors that a peaceful solution of the Cuban trouble was in sight. More than half the early advance was wiped out, late months showing only ⅜@⅝c net rise, and May 1⅝c advance. Speculation all day was again of a local nature, except that foreign houses bought moderately during the forenoon. The news from Europe was very strong, particularly the Liverpool market, which showed a net gain for the day of 1⅝@2⅞d, with a large business. Rumors that the French duty was to be reduced were given color by the small advance in Paris markets, amounting to only 20 points. Exporters appeared as vigorous buyers again, picking up about half a million bushels at all points. This makes close to four million bushels worked for European account at this port in the last six days.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20.—April, $1.04; May, $1.02⅛@$1.02¼; July, 99⅜@99⅞c; September, 79⅞c; No. 1 hard, $1.06; No. 1 Northern, $1.04.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Wheat, 1@2c higher; No. 2 Northern, $1.02½; May, $1.04¾; July, $1.02½.

DULUTH, April 20.—No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅝; May, $1.04⅛; July, 99⅞c; September, 81⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c bid; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33c; No. 3 white, 32¾c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32½@39½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60½@61c, free on board, afloat; 58@58½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 38¼c, cost insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.70; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.60@$1.65. Rye Flour—sales, 600 bbls; $2.90@$3.25. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 80@87½c; Spring, bulk, 72½@77½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20.—First patents, $5@$5.20; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clears, $4@$4.25; second clears, $3@$3.20.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bocon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5⅞c; 14-lb, 5⅝c; pickled, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.55@5.60c; city lard, 5¼c; refined, South America, 6¼c; Continent, 5.80c; Brazil, kegs, 7.85c; compound, city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4 9-16c; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white, 38s 6d; American finest colored, 40s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a marked improvement in the market for coffee futures, due to favorable news from European markets. Operations during the forenoon were discouragingly small, and after opening steady at an advance of 5@10 points, the market became easy under local liquidation. Shortly after midday, however, prices materially improved on quite active covering by local shorts and quite a bunch of buying orders from foreign houses. Sensational news from Washington tended to make both bulls and bears cautious, and caused the smaller investors to hold off. Rumors that President McKinley had extended Spain's time in which to answer the demands of this country until next Monday and reports that no duty was to be placed upon coffee in the event of war with Spain gained circulation and found believers among the smaller operators. The current option exhibited relative strength on a liberal demand from spot coffee firms. The close was steady at a net gain of 10 points, to unchanged prices.

Total sales of 26,500 bags included 500 bags on the call.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.95@6.10
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
August	....	....	....	5.60@5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	....	....	....	5.65@5.75
November	....	....	....	5.65@5.75
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$200. Hamburg—¼ pfennig higher; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—½f higher; sales, 5,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37.00; March, 37.25; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.50; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7, 9$200.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4¼c; muscovado, 89 degrees test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 48@49c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@46c; Valley, No. 1, 45@46c; Valley, No. 2, 42@43c; Valley, No. 3, 38@40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, Ordinary—Fine, 48@49c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

SPELTER—$4.20@$4.25. TIN—$14.30@$14.40. LEAD—$3.55@$3.60. IRON—$6.60@$6.70.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60; tar oil, bbls, $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 28¾@29¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20.—Turpentine, 25¾@26c; resin, $1@$1.05.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Turpentine, 25@25¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Turpentine 25½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.30; stags and oxen, $3@$4.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.90; dry cows, $2@$3.80; dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $3.75@$6; city-dressed veals, 7@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4.25@$5; clipped, $4@$4.35; unshorn lambs, $5.50@$5.75; clipped, $4.36½@$4.90; Spring lams, $3@$5 each; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@9c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $3@$5.50.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

TO STOP UNDERVALUATIONS.

Swiss Exporters as Well as New York Importers Aroused by Customs Fraud Disclosures.

Diplomatic intervention has been solicited by certain large Swiss exporting houses, who declare that the vigorous policy of the New York customs authorities against undervaluations is causing serious inroads into their business. Some of these Swiss manufacturers and exporters who have New York resident agencies have asked the Berne Government to enter a diplomatic protest at Washington against the present course pursued by the customs officers at this port. Within the past year more than $6,000,000 worth of embroideries and other Swiss goods of various grades have been shipped from St. Gall to the Port of New York, and fully two-thirds of these goods are brought in here on the "consigned" plan—that is, shipped direct to agents of the manufacturers and not invoiced to American purchasers.

So strong had become the conviction in the minds of United States official representatives that gross undervaluations were being practised in the importation of Swiss goods that searching investigations were set on foot both abroad and at home. United States Consul General Du Bois, at St. Gall, frankly admits in an official communication that a widespread undervaluation of goods exists there, and he renews former recommendations that certain reforms be established in the method of consulting invoices at St. Gall. He declares that the reforms suggested would, had they been adopted ten years ago, have saved the United States Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue, and "would have made the present unfortunate condition of things in a measure impossible." The Consul General adds that the peculiar rules and methods of invoicing permitted by the United States customs authorities in the past "opened up an opportunity for undervaluations which was promptly embraced by persons engaged in the trade."

At present there are three classes of exporters of Schiffli goods in St. Gall. First, the houses which purchase all their goods from the manufacturers and invoice them at the stitch rate they actually pay in the open market; second, the houses which own and run a few Schiffli machines, but purchase nearly all the goods exported by them in the open market. This class as a rule invoice all goods as being their own manufacture at the "cost of production"; third, the houses which own and run a large number of machines and manufacture all or nearly all of their own goods. These houses also invoice entirely at so-called "cost of production" per 100 stitches. Commenting on the condition of the Swiss-American traffic as he found it to exist abroad a special agent of the United States Treasury says: "I can see no reason why all of these three classes should not pay duty on the true market stitch rate on all Schiffli goods, whether bought in open market or manufactured on their own machines." Careful investigation shows that the ruling stitch rates for Schiffli work in St. Gall was as follows on the 31st of last March: 26 to 28 centimes per 100 stitches for 4-4 repeat, and 22 to 24 centimes per 100 stitches for 6-4 repeat. This is the dullest season of the year, and lack of work naturally depresses the rates to the lowest point."

To emphasize the growth of the evil of undervaluation contrasts the foregoing figures with some of the quoted market values in invoices sent to New York, and says: "Some of the firms who have already grown rich by undervaluations under the present system of consigning all goods and invoicing at the 'cost of production' are now proposing to prove to the United States Appraiser in New York that they can make 4-4 repeat work at less than 18 centimes per 100 stitch, and they will doubtless make an attempt still further to reduce their invoiced rates."

New York importers of Swiss goods are as thoroughly aroused over the present effort to stop customs undervaluations as are the exporters of St. Gall, and a large number of American houses are eager to aid the Treasury Department in establishing an honest basis of entry for all imported goods.

AMERICAN HARD RUBBER CO.

The United Interests Incorporated at Albany.

By the incorporation yesterday at Albany of the American Hard Rubber Company of New York City, with a capital of $2,500,000 in one-hundred-dollar shares, the Butler Hard Rubber and the India Rubber Comb Companies of this city and the Goodrich Hard Rubber Company of Ohio go out of existence April 26. The headquarters of the new company will be at 33 Mercer Street, and the Directors are Fritz Achelis, Richard Butler, Charles A. Hoyt, Edwin W. Belcher, Jr., Albert T. Morse, William W. Welting, and Frederic G. Dow of New York, and George T. Perkins and Henry C. Carson of Akron, Ohio. Its only rival will be the Goodyear Vulcanite Company of Pennsylvania.

The new company is not a trust, as the companies which cease to exist as corporations sell out and lose their identity in absolute consolidation. The fusion came of the conviction that it would be admirable business policy for the majority of the hard rubber interests to work to one end in a corporate fusion. The American Company will confine its manufacture wholly to hard rubber and its products, principally combs and appliances for electricity. Its President, it was understood yesterday, will come from the India Rubber Comb Company.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Several Tariff Decisions of Peculiar Interest Handed Down by the Classification Board.

An importation described in the invoices variously as "liquid creosote," "blast furnace creosote oil," "tar oil," &c., was classified by the customs authorities at this port as a chemical compound and was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers, Schielkopf, Hartford & MacLagan, Limited, claimed that the merchandise was entitled to free admission under the provisions of Paragraph 363, or Paragraph 443, of the Tariff act. In accordance with the interpretation of the law embodied in a recent United States court decision, the board sustained the claim of the protestants and overruled the action of the Collector.

A quantity of cheap decalcomania, or transfer pictures, was imported by Palm, Fechteler & Co. of this city, and was claimed to be dutiable as toys at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 321 of the Tariff of August, 1894, or at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 418 of the act of July, 1897. This claim was sustained by the Board of Classification.

J. Donat & Co. of New York imported a quantity of unbleached heads and stems of wheat designed for funeral decorations. These goods were returned by the local Appraiser as ornamental grains, dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem. They were claimed to be exempt from duty under the provisions of Paragraph 566 for textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed nor manufactured in any manner. In sustaining the contention of the importers the board says: "This article is similar to the Brizza Madima, which was covered by the decision of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, in certain protested cases. Other rulings of the board have been in line with this judicial decision as has been the custom practice from 1890 to the present time. We find that the goods are not ornamental grains, and that they are textile grasses, not dressed nor manufactured."

Robert Crooks & Co. of Boston protested against the assessment of a countervailing duty of 2.50 marks per 100 kilos on 250 bags of refined sugar from Liverpool, England. The case was submitted to the Customs Board of Classification without evidence by the importers. The Collector of Customs reported in this case that the additional duty was imposed in accordance with the Treasury Department letter of Aug. 26, 1897, which said that in the absence of a Consular certificate showing the origin of the raw sugar from which the refined sugar had been made, the highest countervailing duty should be imposed. In this particular case the countervailing duty for German sugar was taken. The importers explained that it was impossible to name the country of origin of the raw material as all descriptions of beet and cane sugars were used indiscriminately in the refinery from which they obtained their refined sugar. They contended that sugars produced in a British refinery were the product of Great Britain and not liable to any countervailing duty. The board decided that "the importers did not comply with the department regulations as to the identification of the origin of the raw sugar, which had been changed in condition by manufacture, nor have they shown that the regulations were oppressive or unlawful. The protest is hereby overruled."

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

A Brokers' Plan to be Acted Upon at To-day's Meeting.

The April meeting of the New York Tariff Association will be held to-day. The special Brokers' Committee will make a report, recommending the regulation of brokers in a manner similar to the Boston system. According to this plan, the brokers will be licensed individually by the association, and made subject to discipline; the companies agree to pay commissions only to tariff companies, agents of such companies, brokers, and real estate and insurance men, and the brokers agree to accept from outside companies no commission in excess of that paid by tariff companies. It is expected that the committee will also recommend a 10 per cent. brokerage on the present specifically rated business.

There will also be presented at the meeting a proposition to repeal the rule restricting to 25 per cent. the brokerage paid for non-rated business. This resolution will be presented by the Executive Committee, and its defeat may disrupt the association, if certain powerful interests gave a sincere statement of their position yesterday.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in the State of Connecticut.

The Caledonian American Insurance Company has been admitted to Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, and Georgia.

H. Rowland Vermilye, who has resigned as general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will, on May 1, become the head of the Metropolitan Department of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

The monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday. E. C. Jameson, President of the Globe Insurance Company; Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, President of the Broadway Insurance Company, and Hilary R. Chambers, Secretary of the Broadway, were elected to membership. The usual routine business was transacted.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company yesterday, W. H. Hazzard, President of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn; F. Alfred Reichardt, and D. C. Sullivan, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were elected Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of A. F. Mark, William Durbrow, and Henry Merz.

There is now pending before the Ohio Legislature a bill, which provides that a casualty insurance company may be incorporated in that State by thirteen persons, the minimum capital being fixed at $100,000 for the writing of any one of the seven classes of casualty insurance, with an additional $50,000 in capital for each additional class of business to be undertaken.

The insurance on the property, directly involved in the Burling Slip fire was distributed as follows: On J. H. Cayro, 4 Burling Slip, Royal, $3,100; Northwestern National, $600; Sun of London, $2,100. On Julio Gonzales, 4 Burling Slip, Northern of London, $3,000; New York Underwriters, $2,500; Germania, $2,500; County of Philadelphia, $2,500. On Elsmore Perfume Company, 228 Pearl Street, Hartford, $1,900 Fire Association, $1,000. Miller and Maltbie will adjust the above losses.

The insurance on the property of the Ravenswood Glass Manufacturing Company, at Ravenswood, L. I., which was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Globe, $4,425.42; Insurance Company of the State of New York, $3,000; Manufacturers' Lloyds, $2,869.80; Traders' Fire Lloyds, $2,500; Royal, $1,175; Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association, $1,175; Niagara, $1,175; Norwood, $1,000; Reading, $587.50; Teutonia, $587.50; Insurance Company of North America, $500.

$20,000,000 MORTGAGE FILED.

Given by the New Amsterdam Gaslight Company.

One of the biggest mortgages ever recorded in Queens County has been filed in the County Clerk's office, Jamaica. It is for $20,000,000, and is made by the New Amsterdam Gaslight Company of Manhattan, in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York. The New Amsterdam Gas Company is the name of the concern which has absorbed the Equitable Gaslight Company, the New York and East River Gas Company, and the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The mortgage covers all the property of the gas company in Manhattan and Queens, and is to secure the payment of an issue of 110,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of $1,000 each, with power to increase the issue to 200,000 bonds of $1,000 each, or $20,000,000.

Moving Into New Appraiser's Stores.

The work of moving the effects in the United States Appraiser's department, at Washington and Laight Streets, to the new Government building at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, began yesterday. In order to prevent confusion, it is the intention of Appraiser Wakeman to have imported goods which must undergo official examination and inspection, taken directly to the new building after to-day. Such an arrangement will relieve the pressure on the old Appraiser's stores and will enable the working force of the department to dispose of all goods now on hand without transferring them to the Christopher Street stores. The actual removal of the Appraiser into the new building will take place next Monday.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Slump at the Close on the Rumor of the Rothschilds' Refusal to Lend Money to Spain.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Grain quotations slid off rapidly in the last half hour of trading to-day on rumors that the Rothschilds had advised Spain to evacuate Cuba, and had refused further financial aid. July wheat, which had been advanced 2c, declined to yesterday's close, and ended with a net gain of only ¼@⅜.

The Liverpool market surprised the trade at the start by showing an advance of nearly 2c. per bushel in wheat. The war news from Washington gave shorts a further scare, and first trades in July were made at 88¼@88⅝c., an advance of 1¼@1½c. September also was remarkably strong. Profit taking caused a brief reaction, during which July touched 88⅛c., but the market again stiffened and rose steadily to 89⅝c. Heavy selling against "calls" stopped the advance, and the market quieted down.

The announcement of the actual signing of the Cuban resolution did not affect the course of prices, quotations remaining about stationary for some time. The strength of the English markets continued to be the chief influence. Leiter reported free acceptances of cable offers. One cargo was sold to London at $1.26 per bushel, an advance of 6c. over yesterday's price.

July continued to gain strength until after reaching 89⅝c., or 2c., above where it closed yesterday. A good deal of long wheat was sold between that and 89c., which rather overloaded the capacity of the market, and just then New York flung a bomb into the pit in the shape of a dispatch giving a rumor current there to the effect that the Rothschilds had refused to advance more money to Spain, and consequently that Spain would be unable to go to war. The market had a sudden collapse of 1c. a bushel on that, running down in ten minutes from 89⅝c. to 88⅝c., and then, after a short fight around the latter figures it had a fresh tumble to 87¼@87⅝c., and was bringing 87⅝c. at the close. May sold between $1.10 and $1.11, closing at $1.10¼.

BROOKLYN BRIBERY SCANDAL.

Winant's Examination Postponed Until Saturday—Ohlsen's Clerk Seeks to Prosecute Sensational Papers.

The examination of Charles M. Winant, Police Commissioner Philips's private secretary, who is charged with having been a party to the conspiracy to bribe Grand Jurors in the interest of Mr. Philips and his friend Theodore B. Willis, did not take place yesterday as expected. On the request of David M. Welsh, Winant's attorney, Magistrate Bristow adjourned the examination until Saturday at 10 A. M., the ground being that the defense was not ready.

Mr. Marean was asked concerning the existence of evidence corroborative of the testimony of the informer Isles. "We have," he said, "documentary evidence which will corroborate the testimony of Isles, and we are satisfied with the strength of the case against both Winant and Hepburn."

The meeting of Isles, Hepburn, and Winant at the Sinclair Hotel, he said, will be substantiated by a waiter named Patrick Wall, who was at the hotel at the date of the meeting, March 15. Wall says that "Webster" and Winant were trying to make Isles do something he apparently did not want to do.

The Grand Jury was busy on the bribery case yesterday, and it is reported that Hepburn and Winant will be indicted to-day. Isles was before the Grand Jury, and repeated his story of the transaction as he had told it to the District Attorney. There were other witnesses, including John E. Thoms, who was employed in the City Clerk's office under Joseph Benjamin.

C. E. Parker, a clerk of Henry D. Ohlsen, the Grand Juror who is supposed to have committed suicide, visited District Attorney Marean yesterday to ask if some action could not be taken against the sensational morning newspapers. One of these published yesterday a statement that Parker had identified William Hepburn as the man who had visited Mr. Ohlsen just before his death. Parker said he had never seen Hepburn, and had never made such a statement. The same paper stated that Arthur Hild, a son-in-law of Ohlsen, had identified Hepburn as the mysterious visitor. Hild denies this, and says he has never seen Hepburn.

Another indictment against ex-Coroner George H. Nason will probably be brought in to-morrow. The District Attorney regards the case against Nason, as it now stands, as weakened by the technical objection that while Coroner Coombs signed the bills for the inquests purporting to have been held in July, 1897, Nason did not.

MAYOR HOOS'S APPOINTEES.

He Says He Is Responsible for Their Selection—Strong Fight Made Against Him.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday made a number of appointments, to take effect May 1. They give general satisfaction because it is believed that some of them are the result of a rupture between the Mayor and Robert Davis, who claims to be the leader of the Democratic Party in Jersey City. It is known that Mr. Davis brought to bear all the pressure he could exert to influence the Mayor to reappoint John P. Feeney, who has been a Police Commissioner for three terms of three years each. In this he was unsuccessful. After the appointments had been announced, Mayor Hoos had this to say about them:

"I am ready to assume the full responsibility for to-day's appointments. The men named are all of my own selection. I have tried to pick out men suitable for the offices, and I have endeavored to let nothing swerve me from what I consider my duty."

These are the appointees:

Police Commissioner—Adolph Walter, (Dem.,) to succeed John P. Feeney; term, three years; salary, $1,000.

Fire Commissioner—John Errickson, (Dem.,) to succeed John J. Cone; term, three years; salary, $1,000.

Corporation Counsel—Allan L. McDermott, (Dem.,) reappointed; term, two years; salary, $5,000.

Corporation Attorney—Ex-Assemblyman John Wahl Queen, (Dem.,) to succeed William P. Douglass, (Rep.,) term, two years; salary, $3,500.

Free Library Trustee—Dr. Nelson J. H. Edge, (Dem.,) reappointed; term, five years; no salary.

Finance Commissioners—Jacob Ringle, (Rep.,) and Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, (Dem.,) to succeed Henry Brautigam and Henry L. Keiters; term, two years; salary, $500.

Tax Commissioner—James C. Clarke, (Dem.,) reappointed; term, three years; salary, $2,000.

Directors of Education—John Nimmo, (Rep.,) reappointed; William A. Lewis, (Rep.,) to succeed Elijah S. Cowles; John J. Mulvaney, (Dem.,) reappointed; Robert von Cleff, (Rep.,) to succeed Dr. Ulamor Allen; term, two years; no salary.

Appeals Commissioners—Dr. Mortimer Lampson and Charles H. Dayton, (Dems.,) and John Mehl, (Rep.,) all reappointed, to hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor; salary, $1,000.

Sinking Fund Commissioner—James F. Gannon, (Dem.,) to succeed Robert McAndrew, (Rep.,) term, three years; salary, $500.

THE TUG J. B. LITTLE SUNK.

Lost Tows in a Gale and Is Now on College Point Flats.

The tug J. B. Little of New York lies sunk on the flats off College Point. She left Manhattan Tuesday night for Boston with two barges in tow. While entering the Sound both barges broke loose during a high northeast wind, and one of them, the Stetson, had its pilot house carried away by a heavy sea. One of the crew also narrowly escaped drowning. After securing the barges the tug proceeded, but when passing Hallet's Point the tow was again lost, and the Stetson went on the rocks and had a hole stove in its bottom and the rudder post carried away.

The barge was pulled off later by two tugs, and the Little proceeded with the other, but got fast on the Sunken Meadows. After being got off the tugboat was towed to the College Point flats, where it sank. Both barges were damaged and will have to be unloaded and docked for repairs.

Diamond Medal for Gen. Plume.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Gov. Voorhees on the part of the State to-day presented Major Gen. J. W. Plume with a diamond-studded service medal in recognition of forty years of continuous service in the National Guard of New Jersey. The only persons present besides the Governor and Gen. Plume were Adjt. Gen. Stryker and Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly. This is the first time the diamond medal has ever been awarded in this State, and it is believed Gen. Plume's record is unrivaled in the country.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little of Interest in Dealings by Brokers—Auction Sales, Leases, and Other Items.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Louis Lese to John Kafka, for about $82,000, the two six-story buildings 153 and 155 Norfolk Street, each 25 by 86 by 100.

The same firm has also leased for Isadore Jackson to Morris Levithan for a term of years, the three-story building 102 Bowery, and for Jacob Korn, to Morris Weinstein, the six-story building 260 Grand Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

David Stewart has sold for F. M. Welles the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 124 West Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

Duff & Rusher have sold for Edward Kilpatrick the three-story brick dwelling 764 West End Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Peter A. Cassidy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 219 East Forty-eighth Street, 12.8 by 100.

The same operators have also purchased from the trustees of P. H. Gilhooly, and have resold to Abraham Silverson, for improvement, the old three-story dwellings 13 and 15 Attorney Street, 37.6 by 109.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Weil & Mayer to Max Dorf the six-story brick tenement 224 East Broadway, 25 by 110.

Max Dorf has also purchased the five-story flat 213 Division Street.

Martin Walter has sold for the Misses Weiners the dwelling on the west side of Washington Avenue, 120 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 20.6 by 100; also, for J. J. Schacht, to A. Van Gaasbeck, an irregular plot of about two lots on the west side of Walton Avenue, 200 feet north of Tremont Avenue; also, to C. J. McCoy, three lots on Lee Avenue, Lincoln Park; also, to D. B. McCoy, two lots on Lee Avenue, Lincoln Park.

Matthew J. Ward has leased the Hotel Mountaindale, in Sullivan County, N. Y., to J. C. Sims, formerly proprietor of the Dominy House, Bay Shore, L. I.; also, the Hotel Wynnestay, at Yonkers, to J. W. Strong. The leasing of the Mansion House at Red Bank, N. J., to G. L. Rivers, was effected through the same firm.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John Schreyer, for $20,828, the five-story brick flat 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to George C. T. Salomon for $20,800 the plot Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 435 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5.

Strong & Ireland sold in foreclosure to John D. Wing for $10,000 the two-story brick building 334 West Seventieth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Elmer A. Allen, for $6,100, the plot Grand Avenue, west side, 437.8 feet north of St. James Street, 50 by 106; also, in foreclosure, to Emil S. Levi, for $3,800, the two-story frame dwelling 1,228 Hoe Avenue, 25 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John H. Cromwell, executor, for $4,501 the two-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 316.9 feet east of Boston Avenue, 17.6 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 12 Dover Street, southwest side, about 175 feet southeast of Pearl Street, 20 by 28, four-story brick building; 210 East Eleventh Street, south side, 162 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 95, four-story brick dwelling; also the following Brooklyn properties: 33, 39, and 43 Vanderbilt Avenue, near Park Avenue, each 20.2 by 100, three three-story brick dwellings; 239 to 245 Grand Avenue, between De Kalb and Lafayette Avenues, each 21.10 by 100, four three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 258 Classon Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, 18.11 by 85, three-story frame dwelling; 11 and 12 Union Place, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, 18 by 63.8 and 68.8, respectively, two two-story frame dwellings.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 92.9 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, three-story frame tenement, with store, and a one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,976.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Charles C. Dickinson, assignee, 26 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone-front store; 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling; 146 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, two and three story brick building; all title and interest of Eugene M. Earle in the foregoing parcels.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Inwood Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Belmont Street, 25 by 130, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,463.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Miles Rosenbluth, referee, 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $917; subject to another mortgage for $2,750.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Sheepshead Bay Road, east side, 108 feet south of Jerome Avenue, 52 by 200 by 52 by 315, three-story brick and frame dwelling and two-story barn.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 233 and 235 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,755; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 103 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,099; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 741 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,838.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $62,896.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 252 and 254 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 86 by 50.4 by 89.4, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $46,479.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 24 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling, all title and interest of John G. and Florence I. Silver, on Dec. 18, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 78 and 80 Catharine Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 89.4; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 507 and 509 West Broadway, for a six-story brick business building, 50 by 90; Tessie Adams of 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Solomon D. Cohn of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $110,000.

Boulevard, west side, 25.7 feet north of Ninety-first Street, for a one-story brick store, 24.8 by 20; P. J. Dougherty of 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; F. E. Glasser, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 58 to 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for three five-story and cellar brick tenements, 72.6 by 85.6; Mrs. Van Valin, owner; J. O. Hamilton, architect; cost, $36,000.

Gouverneur Place, north side, 99.8 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 26 by 89; August Jacob of 507 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; William Young of 1,005 Oakland Place, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $2,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a one-story frame store, 10.9 by 39; Frank Tornabias of 513 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Nos. 153 and 155 West Thirtieth Street, to a two-story iron and brick building and stable; S. J. Young of 151 East Thirtieth Street, owner; Frank J. Cornell of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 32 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick restaurant, 22.6 by 100; [illegible] Bickey of Hartford, Conn., owner; [illegible] Gregory of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 85 Henry Street, to a four-story [illegible] brick tenement; R. L. [illegible] of 1,270 Madison Avenue, owner; P. B. [illegible] of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,600.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 53 feet [illegible] of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, [illegible] two-story frame dwelling [illegible]

Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story frame barn; Catherine McEvoy of 18 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

Mr. Morton's New Building.

Levi P. Morton will replace the Nassau Chambers, recently destroyed by fire, with a new fire-proof structure, containing all the modern improvements. The building will have a frontage of 36 feet on Nassau Street, extending back 112 feet, and a frontage of 28 feet on Ann Street, extending back 165 feet, forming a T-shaped building. It will be a steel-frame structure, 12 stories in height, and the floors will be constructed to carry unusually heavy loads. The first story will be of stone, and above that of brick and terra cotta, in the Renaissance style. It will contain three improved elevators, and the public halls will be floored in mosaic, with wainscotings in marble. The architects are Clinton & Russell, who are now at work on the plans, and expect to have the building ready for occupancy by March 1, 1899.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x15; J. Carlyle to Neilson T. Parker $18,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 145th St, 25x84; John Brandt to Martin Wallace 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x84; Annie E. Murphy to John Brandt and wife 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x84; Annie E. Murphy and others, executors, to John Brandt and wife 1

BAXTER ST, w s, 32.1 ft s of Worth St, 24.11x117x25x117; also 22 and 24 Baxter St, 50x117.1x50.2x117; Pietro Traverso and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 1

BAXTER ST, 22 and 24; Catharine E. Fischer and others to Pietro Traverso 43,100

BRISTOW ST, e s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 75x100; Domenico Zito and wife to Georgio Narberti and wife, ½ part 1

DELANCEY ST, 12, n s, 20x75.9; Alexander T. Mason, referee, to Adam Schaller 5,000

DELANCEY ST, 170; Annie Zwerdling to Aaron Zwerdling 45,000

FORDHAM, or Pelham, Av, n e corner of road from East Chester to Westchester, contains 45 5480-10000 acres; John H. Rogen to Seabrick J. Sweeney 73,676

FORSYTH ST, 37, w s, 18.1x100; Anna Rogge to Adolf Mayer 100

GRAND AV, e s, 144.8 ft n of St. James St, 50x100; Elmer A. Allen and wife to Elizabeth Ericson 3,000

HORATIO ST, 18, and 60 8th Av; Sarah J. Thistle and others to Gustav A. Vest 23,000

HUDSON ST, 541, 18.10x irregular; William Boggs and wife to E. Clifford Potter 1

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 100x50; Georgio Narberti and wife to Domenico Zito and wife, ½ part 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 76th St, 26.8x60; James G. Wallace and wife to Newbury H. Frost 10

MADISON ST, 402, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to John H. Baker 40,000

MADISON ST, s s, 402; also strip adjoining; John H. Baker and wife to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 712 and 713, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Gioacchino Ruggiero 1,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 20x94; Ethelbert Wilson to Carrie I. Shotwell 16,500

PARK AV, 1,047, e s, 26.3x55; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Simon McCabe 10,150

PLEASANT AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x73; 60th St, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; John Kehoe to Patrick Marrin 2,330

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 128.4 ft n of 12th St, 25x100; William H. Glover to John H. Andrews 4,200

RAILROAD AV, East, n e corner of 148th St, 108.10x121.4x106.6x143.3; John H. Leith and another to Sarah Johnston 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Eldridge St, 25x80; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Solomon Jacobs 45,200

STANTON ST, n w corner of Orchard St, 43.1x52x irregular; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Lena Miller 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 638.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x152.5x18.8x171.1; also Stebbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 79.10x27.4x74.2x45.7x26.8; Katchen Elm to Henrietta Wissler 1

THOMPSON ST, 16, e s, 22.5x—x24.6x93.6; Frederick D. Weekes to David Schwartz and another 1

UNION AV, e s, 136 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.8x18.9x93.10; John Davidson and others to Amelia E. Hamburger and another 1

WALTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x100; Catherine McNulty and another to John F. Ulrich 1,600

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of St. John Av, 87.5x25; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Jacob Herb 1

1ST AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x75; Kathelen Elm to Henrietta Wissler 1

1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 18.11x75; Kathelen Elm to Henrietta Wissler 1

5TH AV, w s, 40.10 ft s of 126th St, 20x85; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Teresa L. Simpson 4,625

10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x100; Charles L. Ritzmann to David M. Koehler 1

10TH AV, 284, 24.8x100; Thomas Lynch and wife to Hubert F. Fox 1

17TH ST, 320 West, 27x120.4; Rachel Adams and others to Isidore Jackson 1

35TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Kathelen Elm to Henrietta Wissler 1

37TH ST, s s, 374 ft e of 6th Av, 26x98.9; Charles H. Ward and another to Eliza A. Partridge 1

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, 25x98.9; Everard C. Ketcham to Solomon Green 1

49TH ST, 528, s s, 410 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5; George F. Stitt to Thomas W. Folsom 10

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; William D. Vandenhove and another, executors, to Mary E. Kelly 16,500

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Melanie G. Biedermann and another to Mary E. Kelly 1

86TH ST, n s, 281 ft e of 5th Av, 25.7x100.8; J. S. Turner to James C. Parrish 1

90TH ST, 18 West, 21x100.8; Angel J. Simpson and others to Ella M. Smith 1

93D ST, 1 East, 22.6x100.8; Sigmund Ullman and wife to Josephine F. Burghard 1

105TH ST, 303 East, 25x75.11; Max Danziger and wife to Peter Dunn 17,500

110TH ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Donald McLean, referee, to Gustav Falk 11,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x100.11; William P. Austin and others to Adam Danwalder 1

114TH ST, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Josephine Dalton to Louis Tenner 1

130TH ST, 69, n s, 158.9 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; Philipina Weber to Mary Gavigan 13,250

137TH ST, s s, 750 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others to John J. Boyle 100

139TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to Philip Smith 5,150

139TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to Edith G. Turner and another 2,250

139TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to John H. Scully 5,750

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; 140th St, s s, 202.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; 140th St, s s, 427.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 219x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to William Rankin 49,300

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Henry Morgenthau and another to William F. Cunningham and another 9,600

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Henry Morgenthau and another to Jacob Herb 10,500

141ST ST, s e corner of St. Ann's Av, 206.9x95x irregular; Henry Morgenthau and others to William C. Oesting 53,000

159TH ST, 559 West, 15x99.11; Charles E. Denhard and wife to Eliza T. Norton 1

188TH ST, s e corner of St. John Av, 87.6x50; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Solomon Jacobs 1

239TH ST, n s, 520 ft e of Keppler Av, 40x100; Olive F. McCune to Almeda Fero 1

Recorded Leases.

ABENDSCHEIN, George, to John J. Manning; 1,773 Lexington Av, 5 years 1,200

DOONER, Thomas, to James W. Crocker; 463 and 465 5th Av, 5 years 4,500

DWORSKY, Abraham J., and another to Solomon Greenberg; 209 Division St, and 196 Clinton St, 5 years 1,500

FISH, Hamilton, to Charles A. Hawkins and another; 18th St, s w s, 325 ft n w of 3d Av, 20.3x100, 21 years 475

KELLY, Mary A., executrix, to Thomas Russell; 3d Av, w s, near 184th St, 25x120, hotel, 5 years 900

LEVY, Harris, to Harris Hershenhouse; 234 and 236 Monroe St, 3 years 5,200

MARCH, James E., to Henry Schnepp and another; Spring St, 61, n e corner of Marion St, 10 years 1,250-1,400

RAFTER, Edward, to Patrick J. McKenna; 195 1st Av, 5 years 1,400

WINANS, William, to John C. Bonn; 743 East 9th St, 2 years 900

WOELK, Charles A., and another to Alexander Niels; Newell Av, w s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x— to Bronx River, 5 years 540-720

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELES, William, to Bernhard Bloch; 408 East 71st St, 1 year 1,500

A. L. & J. J. REYNOLDS CO. to the United States Trust Company; 21, 23, and 25 Horatio St, 1 year 45,000

ANDREWS, John H., to William H. Glover; w s of Prospect Terrace, 128.4 ft n of 12th St, Wakefield, installments 500

BAKER, John H., to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees, &c.; 402 Madison St, 5 years 25,000

BAKER, John H., to Charles E. Brady; 402 Madison St, 2 years 5,000

BOYLE, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 137th St, 750 ft w of Home Av, 3 years 3,000

BRANDT, John and Marie, to the East River Savings Institution; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 144th St, 1 year 25,000

BRANDT, John and Marie, to Annie E. Murphy; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 144th St, 2 years 2,500

CANTOR, Jacob A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 48th St at East River, 5 years 60,000

CANTOR, Jacob A., to John J. Taylor; [illegible] of 48th St, 475 ft e of 1st Av, [illegible] East River, with water rights [illegible] 20,000

[illegible] Vito, to Mary E. Smith; 166 [illegible]

Hester St, secures rents of 166 to 170 Mulberry St ....

CIMINO, Vito, to Mary E. Smith; 166 Mulberry St, secures rents of 166 to 170 Mulberry St ....

COHEN, Pauline and Samuel, to Gussie Gelles and another; 50 Jefferson St, 5 years 5,500

CUNNINGHAM, William F., and another to Henry Morgenthau and another; n s of 140th St, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 7,000

DAUWALDER, Adam, to Emil E. Gabler; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

DAUWALDER, Adam, to Richard R. Carpenter; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand 2,500

DAVIDSON, John, to Broadway Savings Institution; 170 East 107th St, 1 year 12,000

DAVIDSON, John, to Broadway Savings Institution; 1,705 Lexington Av, 1 year 13,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; 303 West 105th St, 1 year 10,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; 303 West 105th St, installments 3,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; s s of 106th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 8,000

ERICSON, Elizabeth and Alfred, to John E. Eustis; e s of Grand Av, 144.8 ft n of St. James St, 3 years 5,000

FOX, Herbert F., to Thomas Lynch; 284 10th Av, 3 years 4,500

FRITZ, Alexander, to Clara Hilderbrandt; 228 East 108th St, 5 years 2,000

FRITZ, Alexander, to Clara Hilderbrandt; 193 Prince St, 5 years 1,000

GAVIGAN, Mary, to Jennie Guidet and others, executors, &c.; 69 East 130th St, 3 years 10,000

GOEBEL, George C., to Harry L. Bammann; s w corner of 183d St and Audubon Av, 1 month 2,000

GOSSLER, Gustav H., to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees; 96 Pine St, 5 years 15,000

GOSSLER, Gustav H., to Esther H. and Joseph Byers; 94 Pine St, 5 years 15,000

HERB, Jacob, to Henry Morgenthau and another; n s of 140th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 8,000

HOLTGREWE, Henry W., to George Ehret; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, 1 year 15,000

JEFFERSON, Edwin, to John J. and Thomas Jefferson, executors, &c.; n s of Orchard St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,500

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Bradley & Currier Co.; n s of 125th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 8,250

KLEIN, Samuel and Esther, to Sigmund Cohn; 71 Cannon St, 9 months 750

LEUBE, Selma L., to Rudolph P. Leube; w s of Union Av, 82.11 ft n of Strong Av, 3 years 1,200

McCABE, Simon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 102.2 ft s of 87th St, 1 year 1,000

MALLACH, Jacob, to Margaret T. Martin; 63 West 130th St, 1 year 500

MENNELLA, Mariangelo M., to Francesco Aiello; s s of 120th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 1,150

MONK, George, to Frances S. Major, executor; s s of 17th St, 228 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 31,000

MURTLAND, Anna A. and Samuel, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 375 and 377 6th Av and 109 West 23d St, 3 years 250,000

NARBERTI, Giorgio, and Giovanna Narberti to Domenico Zito; e s of Bristow St, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 2 years 2,040

NORTON, Eliza T., to Charles E. Denhard; 559 West 159th St, 1 year 3,400

OESTING, William C., to Henry Morgenthau and another; s e corner of St. Ann's Av and 141st St, 3 years 42,000

PARRISH, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 86th St, 281.1 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 12,000

RANKIN, William, to Henry Morgenthau; n s of 139th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,500

RANKIN, William, to Henry Morgenthau; s s of 140th St, 427.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,000

RANKIN, William, to Henry Morgenthau; n s of 140th St, 202.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,000

ROUNDS, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 154 West 47th St, 3 years 10,000

RUGGIERO, Goacchini, and another to Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, &c.; Main St, between Ditmars and Bourne Sts, City Island, 3 years 600

SCHALLER, Adam, to Maria H. Rider; 12 Delancey St, 1 year 4,000

SCHMITT, Lena, to John Weber and another, executors, &c.; w s of Broadway, 230 ft s of land of Edward Binsse; also w s of Highland Turnpike, or Broadway, s e corner of above, 369x20 to Old Albany Post Road, 1 year 4,000

SCHWARTZ, Charles and David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 Grand St and 16 Thompson St, 5 years 20,000

SCULLY, John H., to Henry Morgenthau and another; s s of 139th St, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 3,500

SELJE, Fritz, to Charles Nienaber; Melrose Av, at intersection of 3d Av, runs n 26 x e 16.11 x s 25, gore lot, 1 year 1,500

SMITH, Philip, to Henry Morgenthau and another; n s of 139th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 3,500

SMITH, Philip, to Dennis W. Moran; n s of 139th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, note 1,200

STIVERS, Rufus M., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; s s of 31st St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 15,000

STONEBRIDGE, Charles H., and another to Louis Smadbeck and others, executors, &c.; n s of Columbia Av, 50 ft e of Adams Av, 24th Ward, 3 years 7,500

SWEENEY, Patrick J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Fordham and Pelham Avs, and road leading from East Chester to West Chester, 2 years 40,000

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING Company to C. S. Baxter & Co.; car lease, Cars Nos. 101, 151, 201, 500, 501, 5,001 to 5,010, 1,001 to 1,050 34,886

TRAVERSO, Pietro, to Catherine E. and George E. Fischer; 24 Baxter St, 8 years 18,000

TURNER, Edith G., and Charles Entwistle to Henry Morgenthau and another; n s of 139th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 1,450

VANDERPOEL, John A. and Emily N., to John O. Heald; 176-178 Broadway, demand 3,250

VETT, Gustav A., to Herman H. Hingslage; 60 8th Av and 18 Horatio St, 3 years 6,000

WALLACE, James G., and Newbury H. Frost, to the trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention in New York; 971 Madison Av, 3 years 35,000

WALLACE, Martin, to Martha J. Garry; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 145th St, 3 years 7,000

WEBER, John, to George Ehret; n e corner of Madison Av and 83d St, 1 year 40,000

WHITELY, Emma F., to William R. Cantrell; n s of Grove St, 125 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years 2,500

WYSE, Marie S., to Alfred M. Hoyt; s s of 23d St, 350 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOBBS, Edward H., and another, receivers, to Maria A. Herter .... Nom.

GIBSON, Abram C., executor, to Jane A. Townsend, ½ part 10,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman .... Nom.

MICK, Claude W., to James Morrison, (two assignments) 22,500

RENWICK, William C., and another, trustees, to Daniel D. Bailey 15,000

SCUDDER, Edward M., to Agnes P. Brown 5,069

SLADE, George P., executor, to Caroline S. Walker .... Nom.

STEPHENS, Anna C., to Elizabeth W. Tanner 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frank McGoey 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William P. Wills, executor 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alvina Spangenberg and another 8,000

TOWNSEND, Randolph, to Abram C. Gibson, executor, ½ part .... Nom.

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Auguste Veit 3,000

WEIT, Auguste, to Clara Hildebrand 3,000

WELSH, S. Charles, to George Raymond 2,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 200; Julia B. Kane against Henry E. Schwab and others, (dower;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 31.9x92x120.2x122.7; 5th Av, w s, 65.4 ft s of 37th St, 27.7x120; 6th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 30x irregular x144; Williamanna Loring against Ella I. Chase, (reformation and foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 62 and 63, map of Norwood, 24th Ward; John Bussing, Jr., against Catherine I. Cattaberry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Horne & Brown.

3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; Pauline Myers and others against David Bettman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

22D ST, 141 West; Joseph W. Sandford, Jr., against Harriet E. and Louise E. Laidlaw, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmett & Robinson.

151ST ST, s e corner of road leading to MacComb's Dam, now Central Bridge, runs through 151st St, in diagonal line to high water mark Harlem River x n — to road x s — to beginning; also land under water lying between 151st St, Exterior street, Harlem River and 7th Av; also all right, title to land lying outside of above, with parts excepted, ½ part of all; Nathaniel Whitman against John R. L. Sniffin and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlin.

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 125x125; Alfred Boote against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor 900

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 125x125; Tionesta Manufacturing Company, Limited, against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor 2,353

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 60x100; George B. Raymond & Co. against Robert Picken, owner and contractor 101

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 200x100; Brainerd Person against Helene Westheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor 77

8TH AV, 774 to 780; Joseph Sauer against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 3,760

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Henry Bushmann against William C. Turner, owner and contractor 1,605

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Edward F. Gleason against Robert P. Golightly, owner; Donlon & Son, contractors 20

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William Green and others against Robert P. Golightly, owner; Donlon & Son, contractor 143

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

HENRY ST, 133, 135, and 137; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Barnet Feinberg and Harris Friedman, 6 payments 28,000

[illegible] Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with Barnet Feinberg and Harris Friedman, 6 payments 10,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

142D ST, s s, extends from 3d to Alexander Av, 100x142x112; White & Ryan on William Seitz to Low & Flogaus 300

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 605—Blythe Company, appellant, vs. John W. Blythe, et al.—Ordered that the opinions of lower court be made part of record, on motion of Frederic D. McKenney for appellees.

No. 226—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Continued, on motion of Walter D. Davidge, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

No. 234—San Diego Land and Town Company, appellant, vs. the City of National City, et al.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 210—S. H. Williams, Treasurer, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur F. Eggleston, attorney for the State of Connecticut.—Argument continued by Lewis Sperry, for the defendant in error, and concluded by John R. Buck, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 211—Sarah A. Oakes, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued by John C. Fay for the appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the appellee.

No. 212—Frederick W. Smith, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by William H. Barnes and L. E. Payson for the plaintiffs in error, and by Solicitor General Richards and Felix Brannegan for the defendant in error.

No. 218—United States, appellant, vs. Ranlett and Stone.—Argued by William A. Maurl for the appellees, and submitted by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt and W. J. Hughes for the appellant.

No. 221—People of the State of New York, ex rel. Parke Davis & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New York.—Argument commenced by James McKeen for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 221, 224, 225, 623, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, and 233.

Calendars for Thursday, April 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
3—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Paillard.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
20—Thomson-Houston El. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
52—O'Brien vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
54—Landon vs. Bulkley.
55—The Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
57—Landon vs. Bulkley.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis. Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
2—Sanford vs. White.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Special jury calendar.

37—Burnett vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
11—Ufer vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

71—Shovah vs. steamb't McDonald.
105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
123—Kipp vs. steamship Allegheny.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1235, 1240, 382, 420, 437, 443, 464, and 1218.

New York Calendars—This Day

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.

8—Carroll vs. Mayor, &c.
9—Cullen vs. same.
88—Brett vs. Ebel.
97—Niebuhr vs. Sonn.
83—Rauh vs. Deutscher Verein.
84—English vs. McIntyre.
39—Ashner vs. Abenheim.
17—Cong. Unita'n Soc'y, &c., vs. Hale.
70—Thornton vs. Lennon.
85—Savage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
87—Schaffer vs. Baker Transfer Co.
78—Simmons vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Cutting.
2—Bissell vs. Bissell.
3—Marshall vs. Barr.
4—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
5—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
6—Greentree vs. Friedel.
7—23d Ward Land Imp. Co. vs. Purdy.
8—Lapp vs. Branckhoff.
9—English vs. Puls.
10—Korn vs. Korn.
11—Loring vs. Juster.
12—Silverman vs. Silverman.
13—Friedman vs. Clark.
14—Puttack vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
15—Weed vs. Crawford.
16—Felix vs. Fox.
17—Michener vs. Dieter.
18—Hahn vs. Arthur Shoe Co.
19—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
20—Armour vs. Phyfe.
21—Browning vs. Knapp.
22—Monteforte vs. Monteforte.
23—Landon vs. Stevens.
24—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
25—Ralph vs. Hubener.
26—Ballard vs. Board of Police.
27—Krach vs. Krach.
28—Deneen vs. Betts.
29—Neresheimer vs. Keightley.
30—Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seagar.
31—Wolfson vs. Levin.
32—Taeterow vs. Wendt.
33—Cohen vs. Cohen.
34—Workum vs. Hydge.
35—Same vs. Chase.
36—Same vs. Allen.
37—Turtle vs. Turtle.
38—In re Duhrkop.
39—Woefer vs. Muller.
40—Todd vs. Treadwell.
41—German-Am. Real Estate T. G. Co. vs. McGavock.
42—Lippman vs. Levison.
43—Linch vs. Rhods.
44—Freeman vs. Rapp.
45—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
46—Bresslau vs. Wardelich.
47—Levine vs. Levine.
48—Hahn vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
49—Met. Trust Co. vs. Steinfeld.
50—In re Fret.
51—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
52—Finnigan vs. Finnigan.
53—Barrows vs. T. E. Ward Co.
54—Squyer vs. same.
55—Corr vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
56—Newberger vs. North Am. Elec. Co.
57—People ex rel. Gough. vs. York.
58—People ex rel. Hargrove vs. Neresheimer.
59—Pocantico Water Works Co. vs. Low.
60—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
61—Richman vs. Corbin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Motions. Preferred Causes.

1—Heath vs. Hillier.
2—Smith vs. Smith. Demurrer.
711—Eckert vs. Gallier.
6713—Bogart vs. Thompson.
6787—Central Trust Co. vs. Folsom.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
5834—Bacon vs. Metropolitan.
5849—Libby vs. Metropolitan.
4180—Heyward vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
6067—Breen vs. Hallahan.
426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gaslight Co.
6251—Shepard vs. Anoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6737—Kursch vs. Davis.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
5930—Brown vs. Kaufman.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6678—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
6730—Hahnemann Hosp. vs. Goldstein.
6731—Same vs. same.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred Causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
15718—Henderson vs. Solmon.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trus. of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Fund.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
14855—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
11259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15661—Brown vs. N. Y. Com. Steam Laundry Co.
15308—Vanderbeck vs. Owens.
15141—Edwards vs. Mayhem.
15609—Lake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15635—Kommel vs. Levi.
15598—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. McKane.
16035—Van Bokelen vs. Oberstein.
14916—Grifenhagen vs. Goldman.
15371—Smith vs. Nat. Granite Co.
15674—Gilhooly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12962—Scott vs. Sherin.
14569—Vatapka vs. Morris Amusement Co.
16095—Adams vs. Harris.
15595—Lindenborn vs. Ratcliffe.
14748—Weisbrodt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
15842—Day vs. Ficklen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

11446—Johnson vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
11447—Reilly vs. same.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
7280—N. Y. & N. H. Automatic Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
8690—Newman vs. Rogers.
10037—Munce vs. Lyon.
10112—Stimson vs. Natalie Anth. Coal Co.
9537—Bertschman vs. Siedenberg.
9985—Makyhovirs vs. Hungarian Ass'n.
5191—Morse vs. Dempsey.
9378—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7578—Bensel vs. Staten Island R. T. Co.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
8295—Motley vs. Milliken.
7812—O'Brien vs. Paton.
9529—Strauss vs. Kaus.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rosetta.
4146—Gartland vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9788—F. A. Stokes Co. vs. Moss Eng. Co.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11289.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7462—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6461—Canavan vs. O'Neil.
9602—Thiel vs. Bates.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9267—Moriarty vs. Blenderman.
11048—Moore vs. Dreicer.
11240—Oppenheim vs. Berry.
11583—Runyon vs. Doherty.
8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9027—Rau vs. Purcell Envelope Co.
9548—Trueb vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co.
9350—Palliser vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
10032—Isenman vs. Miles.
10033—Agramonte vs. Hart.
10072—Andrews vs. Milliken.
10186—Calderwood vs. Iron Steamboat Co.
7718—Eastchester Development Co. vs. Weber.
8573—Eidlitz vs. Wilson.
9787—Decker vs. Callahan.
9659—Maltetti vs. Krupp.
10001—Browne vs. Conn. Indemnity Co.
7746—Walsh vs. Third Av. R. R. Co. Inquest.
11074—Massman vs. Kessel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1840—Contested will of Charles Barson. Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M. Henry L. Hay, Katharine Ewald, Lizzie V. Barker, Morris Silverstein, Ellen O'Brien, Isabella A. Degert, Joseph M. Cook. At 2 P. M. Charles Francis Winthrop, Fred Maxwell, Julia Hale.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1300—Joseph Richardson, (No. 1.)
1301—Same, (No. 2.)

CITY COURT — General Term — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4792—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
402—Behman vs. Koschnopsky.
2319—Harlin vs. Krulich.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
1117—Hall vs. Keller.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day.

562—Folsom vs. Allen.
426—Gruse vs. Horton.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same.
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
592—Sullivan vs. Ferrigan.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4135—Haskins vs. Candee.
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4336—Gies vs. Piercy.
512—Stephens vs. Callahan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

590—Haft vs. Donlon.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
990—Mosher vs. Jones.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brains Pub. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
816—Hass vs. Lucy.
1105—Duque vs. Collins.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron S. S. Co.
4828—Grazinowsky vs. List.
94—Ehrlich vs. Curley.
741—Andrews vs. Bonnell.
691—Bossut vs. Ernst.
692—Victor vs. same.
1030—Hoyt vs. Lindsay.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity and Depos. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4484—Harding vs. Jenkins.
4485—Same vs. same.
4486—Same vs. same.
4555—Rogers vs. Steers.
4622—Kirkman vs. Brawley.
4644—Klinke vs. Myer.
4648—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Dalker.
4570—Anderson vs. Harron.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
4824—Warren vs. Bachman.
4278—Chapman vs. Dodge.
4647—Bowery Bank vs. Murphy.
4853—Terhune vs. Hartog.
4773—Burnell vs. Coles.
4784—Cole vs. Adams.
4907—Friedlander vs. Johnson.
4715—Noel vs. Hopkins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Theodore Allen.
2—Mary Miller.
3—Benjamin Rosenthal.
4—Cornelius Morton.
5—Lewis Meyer, indicted as Charles S. Pohley.
6—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
7—William Matthews. Pleadings.
1—Thomas Mooney, Thomas Long, James Barry.
2—Alexander Eaton, James Kelly.
3—Frederick W. Brown. Harry Williams.
4—Abe Frankenstein.
5—William Barry.
6—Samuel Tartarsky.
7—Katerina Keebut.
8—John A. Henny.
9—James Murphy, Nellie Murphy.
10—James Anderson.
11—Louis Kalisky.
12—Samuel Smith.
13—Eugene Ryan.
14—William D. Garlich.
15—John Donnelly.
16—Dora Arnold.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Max Bloch.
2—William Graham.
3—John Walker.
4—Louis Zurenski.
5—Albert Sommer.
6—Bernard Shallman.
7—Benjamin Shapiro.
8—Moses Silverstein.
9—Giuseppe La Barbey.
10—George Greenberg.
11—George Shrady.
12—George W. Yeandle.
13—Mary Crinion.
14—Franklyn Allen.
15—William Neaman.
16—Joseph La Pointe.
17—Meyer Bach.
18—William M. Burrell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Samuel Rogers.
2—Neil McCallum.
3—William Bell.
4—Arthur Gate.
5—Joseph Mercy.
6—John Minor.
7—Meyer Solomon.
8—Susie Williams.
9—Leo Sonnenberg.
10—William Ward.
11—George Geis.
12—Gong Lung.
13—Louis Raban.
14—Louis Mentel.
15—Issy Putter.
16—Charles Kiernan.
17—Robert R. Ullman.
18—Abraham Erenberg.
19—Sing Lee.
20—Ignas Neumayer.
21—Edward P. Bostwick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Jacob Beresheim.
2—Peter Brennan.
3—James Burke.
4—Wolf Yucker.
5—Henry Meyers.
6—Max Miller.
7—William W. Perry.
8—Paulo Santorasino.
9—Michael Mega.
10—David Lorenzo.
11—Charles D. Shiel.
12—Susie Russell.
13—Adolph Sand.
14—Arthur Ryesdorph.
15—Florence A. Wood.
16—Peter Ward, Michael Higgins.
17—Peter McAvoy.
18—Isaac Bierman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Belt—James E. Kelley. Bliss vs. Vance—John H. Montgomery. Walton vs. Metropolitan Building Company—George F. Gouraud.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Murray vs. Curley—William J. A. McKim. Edler vs. Keogh—Warren W. Foster. Matter of Kafka—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Chinney vs. Manhattan Railway Company—George H. Taylor, William F. Gardner, and Daniel P. Ingraham. Lanier vs. McEntee—N. A. Elsberg.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Fitzpatrick—Richard M. Henry.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

134—Sullivan vs. Goodwin.
142—Smack vs. Gillis.
123—Sander vs. Staten Island R. R.
180—Brown vs. Wadsworth.
74—George vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery.
130—Drago vs. Mead.
189—Ulmer vs. Third Av. R. R.
161—Breen vs. Hyde.
149—Schager vs. New Haven S. B. Co.
140—Smith vs. Smith.
59—Berry vs. Atlantic Lead Co.
121—Van Siclen vs. Herbst.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Held in Room 7, County Court House.

520—Rosile Schmitt vs. Edmund Reek.
505—Amelia Hambrecht vs. Nina Kearn.
560—John Fraser vs. Coney Isl. and Bkyn. R. R. Co.
561—Mary Ann Fraser vs. Coney Isl. and Bklyn. R. R. Co.
507—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elect. R. R.

Call calendar, April [illegible] 2 P. M.

177—Madeline Palmer vs. Jacob Kurtz.
508—Terence F. Carey vs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
464—Kate B. Monstaki vs. F. W. Brunner.
573—George McNamara vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
520—Rosalie Schmitt vs. Edmund Beek.
521—James Ritt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
522—Edward Ritt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
505—Amelia Hambrecht vs. Nina Kearn.
560—John Fraser vs. Coney Island & Sub.
561—Mary Ann Fraser vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
507—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
567—William F. Taylor vs. John J. Breslin.
575—M. Harvey vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
466—Otto Harvey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
189—Nicholas Wilkens vs. W. H. Combs.
367—M. A. Mercurio vs. O. De Gennaro.
346—Joseph Power vs. D. J. Creem.
947—Joseph Huber (Action 1) vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
948—Joseph Huber (Action 2) vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
545—C. J. Buckley vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
546—William Dowling vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
547—William Strubs vs. Henry Kasenpfer.
548—Peter Neuner vs. D. Wolff.
549—Sarah Rhyne vs. J. J. Leonard.
551—Catherine King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
552—John J. King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
261—Elizabeth Hawkins vs. T. Branagan.
554—Albert Lakeland vs. John J. White.
465—C. W. Donigan vs. H. Krantz.
518—Anna Rohl vs. Louis Goetting.
28—John Curran vs. Louis Ehret.
581—James Graham vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
582—M. Gilmartin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
583—Anna Dickman vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown.
584—John McGowan vs. Charles Muhelberger.
586—Julia Carrayer vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
587—William A. Thies vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
588—Dibetta vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
588A—Bennett vs. Orr.
589—Yerkes vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
590—Halstead vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
591—Anderson vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
592—Zelmanovitz vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
594—Moore vs. Kuester.
595—Kemp vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
596—Merrill vs. Friedrichs.
597—Hemault vs. Congress Brewing Co.
598—Daley vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn.
599—Klein vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
600—Kohmeir vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
601—Magner, &c., vs. Laughlin.
602—Claus Lipsius Brewing Co. vs. Becker and another.
494—Valentine vs. Valentine.
39—Bielenberg vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R.
556—Kelly vs. Campbell.
557—Borghard vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R.
558—Love vs. Liebman Sons.
563—McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
564—Robinson vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R.
565—McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
568—Riker vs. City of Brooklyn.
570—Karakitson vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn.
573—Murphy vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. and Suburban.
574—Sullivan vs. Daly.
576—Gorman vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
577—Schellhase vs Goltback, &c.
579—O'Neil vs. McLaughlin.
462—Cleary vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
461—Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
417—Walker vs. Emiden.
193—Ryan vs. Taylor.
428—Murphy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
482—Peck vs. Lynch.
483—Thompson vs. Ochs.
484—Tomlinson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
487—Naps vs. Vanderveer.
491—Eugene M. Southwick vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
496—John Place vs. Long Island R. R.
498—Michael Tobin vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
500—Francis Meyer vs. George Meyer.
503—Henry A. Classon vs. Peter T. Eiseman.
513—James Goodman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
514—Mary Zimbon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
517—Lavinia Sands vs. William Hawkins.
523—Frederick Kaiser vs. Wilhelmine Cowen.
527—John Buckley vs. Fulmoth Donovan.
529—Carlos Sanchez vs. Thomas M. Fleming.
530—Ricardo Viamontez vs. Thomas Fleming.
531—Francesco Sarno vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
536—Robert A. Simpson vs. John A. Cook.
533—Marie Sanjono vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
573—Mary Roby vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
542—Albert Berry vs. Jacob H. Roberts.
480—Thomas Green vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
544—Victor Clera vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
625—Foster L. Backus vs. Walter Henry.
626—John Westbay vs. David Roberge.
627—H. Stearns Co. vs. H. E. Levy and another.
628—Everhard Mayer vs. Henry Rustedt.
629—Otto Huber vs. George H. Meine.
630—John Power vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
631—Thomas Hutchinson vs. Ida A. Edge.
632—Annie Kaufman vs. John B. Menville.
633—Karl R. Frohberg vs. Oscar Rothmud.
634—Daniel O'Brien vs. Thomas Hyland.
635—Henry Moeller vs. Louis Kueppel.
637—Eliza J. Kalkenbrenner vs. Sylvester Brady.
638—Lillian Otto vs. Nicolas De Cesare.
639—Edward Parker vs. George Humphreys.
640—Thomas M. Farley vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
641—Thomas Coyne vs. William P. Butter et al.
642—Christian Best vs. George Knaus.
643—Amelia Jonas vs. Julius Solon.
644—John Larson vs. Margaret Burckle.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

2697—Cummings vs. Maryland Steel Co.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4043—Cropsey vs. Haneman.
3256½—Owen vs. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
3247—Alexander vs. Bkn. Hghts. R. R.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
5348—Ledwith vs. McArdle.
2553—Woodstock vs. Veneer Seat Co.
3389—Seckels vs. Freedman.
2893—Holland vs. Gouge et al.
4452—Rourke vs. Jackson's Arch'l Works.
4465—Howard vs. O'Donnell.
4470—Schlesinger vs. Fulton and Flatbush Storage.
4537—Blake vs. Reilly.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4571—Maley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4590—Folk vs. Buttling.
4598—Bruno vs. 42d St. and Manhattan R. R.
4599—Nardo vs. Nassau R. R.
2889—Prenderville vs. Nassau R. R.
989—Browne et al. vs. Herter Brothers.
3193—Crocker vs. Porter.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2014—Sharpegger, Jr., vs. Strohmyer.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4616—W. P. Rae Co. vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4622—Friberg vs. Treu.
4625—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4650—Brooks vs. Vogel.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4677—Niblo vs. Abraham.
4704—Ehrlich vs. Nassau R. R.
4705—Quackenboss vs. Foster.
4713—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
4751—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4753—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4763—O'Brien vs. Smith.
4786—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4806—Elliott vs. Davidson.
4807—Wissel vs. Ott.
4814—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4815—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4822—Graham, Jr., vs. Little & Co.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.

The following cases are held ready for Friday:

1717—McVeigh vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowitz.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Johnson vs. Post.
1520—Denike vs. Towns et al.
4701—Maloney vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
2920—Roeder vs. Third Av. R. R.
4838—Gerigle vs. Met. Street R. R.
4861—Scharman & Sons vs. Wasserberger.
4877—Braitsch vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4903½—Bionda vs. Zeitner Brewing Co.
4913—Canarie vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
4933—Fellows vs. Third Av. R. R.
4949—Dent vs. Corrigan.
4969—Downs vs. Nassau R. R.
4982—Cohen vs. Walton.
4983—Bratton vs. Schirmer.
4984—Connelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquenne.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5012—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Meyers.
5021—Hodnett vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
5030—Vogt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5043—Martin et al vs. Langan.
5056—Regan vs. City of Brooklyn.
5062—Smith vs. Eppig.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe et al.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.
5076—Stewart vs. Fruh.
5083—McKenna vs. Mealia.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2968—Trakinor vs. Bkyn. Heights R. R.
4791—Yates vs. Smith.
5329—Elliott vs. American T. Co.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
4703—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
4481—Wright vs. Grannis.
5094—Palmer vs. Palmer.
5097—Rinik vs. Bunker.
5101—Sheriff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5103—Hamilton vs. Story.
5111—Smith et al. vs. Jeffrey.
5121—Sheridan vs. Third Av. R. R.
5127—Simpson vs. Harding.
5136—Sutton vs. Hoffman.
5147—Young vs. Fruin Bambrick Co.
5150—Smith vs. Schultz Co.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
5170—Enright vs. Amer. Belgian Lamp Co.
5176—Bowen vs. Prefer'd Acc. Ins. Co.
5178—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Saladin.
5182—Nadel vs. Fichten.
5184—Solomon vs. Robinson.
5191—Voorhies vs. McNulty.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5193—Bell vs. Wendelken.
5194—Same vs. Cohen.
5195—Budweiser Brew. Co. vs. Christian.
5204—Kahn vs. Brownstein.
5212—Gormley vs. Scott.
5218—Ibert Brew Co. vs. Tinkham Cycle Co.
5219—Kirschoch vs. Blum.
5220—Wolfrand vs. Waterbury.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5236—Van Wagner vs. Bauland Co.
5237—McDonald vs. Bauland Co.
5238—Hertling vs. Harfiol.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5242—Ericcson vs. Edison Electric Co.
5243—Gilbert vs. Ryan.
5244—Same vs. same.
5261—Flynn vs. Siede.
5263—Swenson vs. McNeill.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5263.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Henry P. Brockelsling, forgery; George Stetzenmuller, burglary, third degree; Frank Donnelly, burglary, third degree; Charles Angelsky, burglary, third degree; Michael Dowd, burglary, third degree; Daniel McCarthy, burglary, third degree; George Pfeister, burglary, third degree.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting of Carl Jansen John J. Meagher, Daniel T. Kissam, Elizabeth Handley, Cecelia Freudenberger, George A. Gordon, Sarah McCormick, Ellen McCormick and others, Rachel Smith, (motion,) Maurice Galvin, and Martha E. Tjoden. The estates of Mary W. Quirk, Margaret M. Farrell, Edward Kane, Smith Powell, Henry T. Clarke, and Mary E. Clarke. The administration of Maria T. Altgeld. The guardianship of Adolph Norden. The transfer tax of George A. Angell, Clara Juillard, Jesse E. Folk, and Margaret B. Bangs. Contested calendar at 10:30.—31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly. 25—Will of William Smith.

Queens County Court Calendars—This Day.

[illegible]

ceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwartz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
171—Miller vs. B'klyn Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
175—Weiss vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
180—Voorhees vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
181—Holka vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day, if answered ready:

189—Miller vs. Ahrends. 191—Schmitt vs. Gillen. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TO LET,
$75 AND UPWARDS.
138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.
SEVERAL DESIRABLE, WELL-APPOINTED
DWELLINGS
containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated.
These houses are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Open Sundays. Telephone 647 Harlem.

207 EAST 60TH ST.—To Rent—Lower part of private house with owner; front and back parlor, front and back basement; private bath; servant's room on top floor; fine yard; $50. COOK'S, Oriental Bank Building.

LEFT-OVER HOUSES AND FLATS, WEST side; great variety; reduced rent. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,800. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST OF GOOD STANDING can find two connecting rooms with private bath on the first floor of "The Rutland," Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street; handsomely and newly decorated and plumbed; immediate possession. Apply at office on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.
Seven large rooms and bath, all light. See Janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of LESTER BROTHERS, Real Estate Brokers, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A FIRST-CLASS, NEW, 40-FOOT DOUBLE apartment house; equity, $24,000; will take part cash and equity in avenue tenement. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—Two stables, with large yard, at 139 West 17th St. JAMES GHAMES, 18 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IRENE B. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against ROSA ALDAMA DE DEL MONTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1886, made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, together with certain privileges of renewal, at a yearly rent of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, ($1,075,) and which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1886, in Liber 1,946 of Conveyances, at Page 28; and also all that other certain indenture of lease made in stead and lieu of said lease first hereinbefore mentioned, which said lease bears date the 24th day of October, 1888, and was made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and all the premises hereinafter described, for the full term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, wherein the yearly rental was reserved of nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) together with certain privileges, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,171 of Conveyances, Page 260, on the 21st day of November, 1888, at 2:55 o'clock P. M.; and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

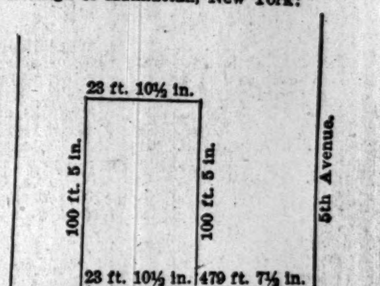
"All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street number thirty-one (31) in West Forty-seventh Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward. The said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street distant four hundred and seventy-nine feet seven and a half inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises designated as Lot 0, being part of Lot Number 72 (seventy-two) and part of Lot Number 73 (seventy-three) as laid down on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College."

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Rosa Aldama de del Monte in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, known as No. 31 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-two and 50-100 dollars, ($16,142.50,) together with interest from the 8th day of April, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of three hundred eighty-seven and 11-100 dollars, ($387.11,) with interest from March 20th, 1898, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of rental due the Trustees of Columbia College, which is nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) with interest on four hundred and seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) thereof at 6% from the 1st day of November, 1897, and also taxes amounting to six hundred and thirty dollars, ($630,) with interest to be added.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

ap21-2aw3wTh&S&May13

ASBURY PARK MUSICIANS.

Mayor Ten Broeck Scores Mr. Bradley for His Dislike of Foreigners.

ASBURY PARK, April 20.—At a meeting of the Common Council held last night Mayor Ten Broeck filed a veto to the contract providing for the employment of Bartow's Band on the beach the coming Summer, in the course of which he took occasion to criticise what he was pleased to call "Founder" Bradley's prejudice against foreign musicians, especially Italians. Mr. Bradley, who owns the boardwalk, has refused to permit a distinctively Italian band to play on the shore front. The Mayor says that Italians have fought nobly for our country; that they are brave, intelligent, and good musicians. The Germans, he says, are good citizens, and the best musicians in the country. His veto was further grounded on the fact that the contract was awarded without the usual advertisement for bids.

On motion to sustain the veto, Mr. Bradley laughed at the Mayor's objections, and said he did not care to have a distinctively foreign band on the beach; he was an American, and admired American manners. He did not propose to have any employes on the beach whose appearance and customs were different from the mass that patronized Asbury Park.

"Mr. Mayor," said the "founder," "you will be ashamed of that paper some of these days!"

The Mayor replied: "I am not ashamed of it now."

"But," continued Mr. Bradley, with a smile, "you haven't had time yet to repent!"

The veto was not sustained, but the Mayor's paper went on file, and was characterized by Mr. Bradley as one of the greatest jingo documents he had ever listened to.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SPRING RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
Will remain open until April 28th.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous HARDMAN PIANO.
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., M'f'rs, 138 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—First-floor suite; private bath; also single room; dining room, parlor floor; references.

126 WEST 65TH ST.—Desirable, newly furnished, sunny rooms; running water; convenient to L and all cars.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address B. S., Box 191 Times.

ENTIRE FURNISHED FLOOR; PRIVATE bath; modern residence; west side, in eighties. Young Couple, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Respectable woman desires to take care of private residence during summer; excellent reference. Mrs. Aberg, 221 East 44th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; city reference. H., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to boarding house; one year's reference from last place. 304 West 96th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or will do waiting alone; very best city reference. 329 East 58th St., McCue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; assist in dining room. Call, at present employer's, 420 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting. Call between 2 and 4, 255 West 68th St., White's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or waiting on lady; city reference. 58 West 28th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—German; assist lady. 147 East 52d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American; serves well dinners, suppers, and receptions; takes charge; references. 859 6th Av., two bells.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and a laundress, together; city or country; best city reference. Call, for two days, 136 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; no washing; private family, going to or residing in country; good references. M., Box 307, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent references; go out by day or week. C., 220 East 35th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a Swedish experienced cook; wages $20; to go to the country. 300 East 82d St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—Good cook; will assist with washing; six years' city reference. 400 West 58th St., McLoughlin's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and to assist laundress; city or country; references. Advertiser, 940 3d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; best references. Care Mrs. Gustafson, 305 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all its branches; best city reference. Call, 771 Madison Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman for the four last days in the week; can do any kind of work; or would take home wash; can do shirts; best of city reference. Burrell, 226 West 61st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined Parisian visiting governess; diplomée; four languages; English branches; music; wants pupils; also Summer engagement. M. K., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a well educated French governess; superior musician; fond of children; wishes position in American family; take entire charge; best city reference. 12 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French nursery governess; entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 123 West 38th St.

Houseworkers.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid in Christian family; dressmaker, hairdresser, experienced seamstress; no objection to travel. Call, or address, from 2 to 5, French Dyeing Store, 1,018 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; would like to travel; first-class references. Miss Dubois, 260 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; experienced seamstress, dressmaker, packer, manicure; will travel; city reference. Maid, 241 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Swedish lady's maid; first-class packer; good hairdresser; also good traveler. 71 West 44th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find situation for a German-American Protestant. Call at present employer's, 10 West 48d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; one who understands all kinds of laundry work; excellent city reference from last place. Can be seen at 21 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress; first-class; in private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 232 East 52d St., basement bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH NURSE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. INQUIRE AT 11 EAST 61ST ST. BETWEEN 11 AND 4 O'CLOCK.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend a very competent and trustworthy infant's nurse; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 29 East 80th St., on Thursday or Friday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman of long experience; capable of taking care of infant from birth, or young children; best city reference, 151 8th Av., Keller's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for an excellent Protestant infant's nurse. Call Thursday, until 1, 48 West 51st St.; no cards.

NURSE.—Will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; a neat, refined girl; good city reference. 226 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for grown children; good references. Care of Mrs. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy Protestant young woman as thoroughly competent parlormaid or chambermaid, and to assist with waiting; highly recommended. A. McA., 216 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 241 West 30th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Japanese in a private family; city or country; best reference. M. A., Box 196 Times.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man in a private family; willing and obliging; highest city reference. 129 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—Single; age, 34; thoroughly competent; moderate wages; best city recommendations. Care Bailey, 238 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; height, 6 feet; age, 30; first-class city references; last employer given up house. T. Harrison, 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man; well experienced; single; English; good reference. W. J., 924 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; age, 35; good city references. White, 639 6th Av., third bell.

BUTLER.—By a strictly first-class colored butler; best city references. J. W., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; highest recommendations; excellent rider; strictly temperate; country preferred. James, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, to take full charge of gentleman's place; can furnish first-class city reference. James, 137 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady desires situation for first-class English coachman; single; honest, sober, and thoroughly reliable; personal reference. Apply at 8- West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; country place; competent, reliable; careful driver; doesn't use liquors or tobacco; understands lawn, roads, furnace; personal reference. Box 14, 419 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; age, 34; medium size; 14 years' excellent reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Joseph, Box 309, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; Swede; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 45 East 50th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—A gentleman wishes to get a situation for his groom, whom he highly recommends. Call or address present employer's private stable, 115½ West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; 32 years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

NURSE.—As nurse to an invalid gentleman; medical, surgical, or mental; experienced. E. Knight, 93 Eckford St., Greenpoint, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent Protestant girl as cook and laundress for the country; references. 138 East 44th St., near Lexington Av.

WANTED—A competent French maid for one lady. Apply, with reference, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 33 West 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 161, Times Office.

A New York lady suffered from chronic constipation and painful indigestion for five years. She had severe headaches, her bowels moved but once a week, and she was afraid to eat on account of the following pains and vomiting. Eight months ago she was urged by a lady friend to try Ripans Tabules, and "with'n three days," she says, "I did not feel so bad. I bought another box, and still another. The relief was wonderful. I feel like a new woman now."

[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Frazer, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

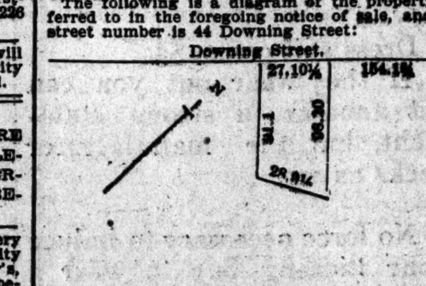
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,668 71-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 28th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 14th, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York. ap15-1aw4wM&Th

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR and Mary E. Gaylor, his wife; John S. Davenport, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clarence W. Gaylor; William Seitz, (widower;) William Seitz, Junior; Frank Raub, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated June 28, 1897; Frederick Miller, Charles A. Billings, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated January 25, 1897; Mortimer M. Thiese or Theise, Emma Hassinger, John D. Hassinger, James F. J. Gavigan, individually and as trustee under a certain agreement between said James F. J. Gavigan and Emma Hassinger and others, dated August 23, 1897; James M. Fraser, Adam P. Dienst and Henry Seib, composing the firm of A. P. Dienst and Company; The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Jacob Herb, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, John Doscher, William Meyer, Andrew Low, George M. Flogaus, Joseph J. White, and John J. Ryan, composing the firm of White and Ryan; Edward Maher and James Flockhart, composing the firm of Maher and Flockhart; Ernest J. Jaekel and George Jaekel, composing the firm of Jaekel and Company; Vermont Marble Company; Jacob Ringle and Son, White Fire Proof Construction Company, The Ideal Electric Corporation, The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, William H. McCord, John J. Bell, Rudolph Seus and Edward Fredrick, composing the firm of Seus and Fredrick; City Fire Proofing Company, Theodore Meyer, Carl Keiser, Albert Tetzel, The Henry C. Miner Lithographing Company, and Ascher Osterman, defendants.—Amended summons:

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City.

To The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, Edward Maher, James Flockhart, Ernest J. Jaekel, and George Jaekel, defendants above named: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh31-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.

To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.

STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh17-1aw6wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.

n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 37 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HILGENBERG, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Voelker, individually and as co-administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of WILLIAM HILGENBERG, deceased; Katharina Voelker, and John Hilgenberg, and to Augustus L. Apelles and Gottlieb Kappler as sureties in the official bond of the administratrices herein, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Hilgenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the separate account of proceedings of Gertrude Faust, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

N HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Adm'x, 229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6wTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frances K. Lipman, individually and as executrix of Julius Lipman, deceased, and as general guardian of Ethel and Ilma Lipman; Lily Lipman, Ethel Lipman, Ilma Lipman, managers of Mt. Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York, managers of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, E. A. Jacob, Isaac Marx, Flora Lagowitz, Standard Gas Light Co., Henry Steinbach, John H. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Dr. A. Jacobi, Mary Meissel, Rosendale & Hessberg, Bowery Bank of New York, Thos. L. Hamilton & Sons, William Cohen, Mitchell Vance Company, Dr. J. L. Morrill, J. Jungman, Asbury Park Harness Co., Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., Consolidated Gas Co., Park & Tilford, Dr. E. Strauss, J. M. Thorburn, Andrew Taylor, Charles Gouldy, Berrang & Zacharias, H. Paul, B. F. Vinsburg, D. & C. E. Dunham, Dr. Francis Delafield, Consolidated Gas Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Henry Pittenger, A. S. D. Leigh, F. B. Bradley & Co., Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Edwards & Company, Hotel Balmoral, James Casner estate, Frank A. Sofield, L. Hart, Typewriter Inspection Co., W. and J. Sloane, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RANSOM & RANSOM, Attys. for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh31-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

FULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES FULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 275 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE FULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WERNER, JACOB L. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 148 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teagle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherine Hayes, Eliza Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration on the estate of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased, to the Public Administrator in the City of New York, or to some other competent person, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap7-1aw6wT&my19

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 13 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Conner, and Barrett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898. SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-1aw8wTh.

KINGS COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Kings County Traction Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of April, 1898, papers for voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved. Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this 12th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal of Secretary of State.]

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1898.—Dated the 23d day of March, 1898.

HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.

H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. mh24-1aw6wTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Navarre.....April 23	La Touraine.....May 14
La Normandie...April 30	La Gascogne.....May 21
La Bourgogne.....May 7	La Bretagne.....May 28

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 3 PM	Campania, May 21, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.....Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....April 28
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service,
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda.....April 23	Boadicea.....May 14
Victoria.....May 7	Alexandra.....May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....May 18, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....June 5, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22 | Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 27
Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25 | Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 30
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at [illegible]
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G., Tu., June 7

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra....Apr. 23, 10 AM	Ems.....May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller.....May 21, 10 AM
Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM	Werra.....May 28, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Patria.....June 4, 4 PM

Also S. S. Russia.....April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun**
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.
WEST'NLAND, April 27 | NOORDLAND...May 11
BERLIN.....May 4 | FRIESLAND.....May 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily, †Except Sunday, ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:10 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *8:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY

Mayor Van Wyck, at the Meeting of the Board, Denounces the New Primary Election Law.

AROUSED OVER ITS EXPENSE

He Indulges in a Fling at Ex-Mayor Strong—The Question of Brooklyn Jurors' Fees Also Enrages Him.

Mayor Van Wyck sat down at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday with a pleasant smile and a nod for his fellow-members of the board and for a number of spectators who were present. His spirits were evidently in accord with the delightful Spring weather, but they were not destined to remain so long, for scarcely had the board gone into session when the smile on the Mayor's face faded and a scowl took its place.

President York of the Police Board had applied for an extra appropriation of $207,-988 to meet the requirements of the new primary election law, and the clerk was reading the items when the Mayor winced. Among other items the rental for 1,522 polling places and $15,000 for advertising seemed most to stagger him.

Refers to the City as Bankrupt.

"So," said the Mayor, jumping up the moment the clerk finished reading the items, "the City of New York is called upon to pay $208,000 for the favor the Republican Governor of this State desires to confer on the Mugwumps of his party. It does seem to me an infamous thing that we who have been working here day and night to save a dollar in the expenditures of this debt-ridden city should be compelled to pay the price of a compact between the Republican factions. I am in favor of referring the matter to the Corporation Counsel, and I earnestly hope, Mr. Whalen, that we may be able to find some way to thwart the Republican malcontents. If the former Mayor of New York had paid as much attention to the city's finances as he is now paying to Republican politics, the city would not now be bankrupt."

Commissioner York explained that he was not responsible for the size of the appropriation asked, and the Mayor moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and at the same time asked him to investigate carefully the Constitutionality of the new law. When Mr. York suggested that the time was short in which he had to act if the new law was to be respected, the Mayor snapped out that the subject could be disposed of at the meeting of the board on Friday. Corporation Counsel Whalen took the matter under advisement. The new law provides for 40 clerks, but Mr. York says that probably 100 will be needed.

Mr. Jenks Gives a Surprise.

Another matter that aroused the Mayor's ire was the report of Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks to the effect that $110,000 would be required for jurors' fees in Brooklyn. The amount originally asked for for this purpose was $80,000, but the Mayor thought the sum too large, and the estimate was sent back to Mr. Jenks with the request that he investigate the subject. A lower estimate would do, it was thought, and the members of the board were unprepared for the addition of $30,000.

"Why, Mr. Jenks has added $30,000 to this estimate!" said the Mayor in surprise. "We didn't ask him to do anything like that. We wanted merely to know the law in the matter. It does seem as if we lose anything we depend on in Brooklyn, Mr. Whalen."

The Mayor asked for a detailed statement, and President Guggenheimer of the Council said he would not vote for an appropriation unless a detailed statement was forthcoming. The matter was finally referred to the Controller, but before this action was taken the Mayor had something to say in connection with jury fees in Brooklyn last year. The sum appropriated last year for this purpose was $95,000, and as the Mayor noted the difference between this sum and the original amount asked for this year, he said:

"They asked for large sums last year, and to-day the men who got some of it are on their way to the penitentiary. What did the appropriation of that money mean in 1897. It meant that the men who should have looked after the city's interests put the money in their own pockets. What is this increase of $30,000 for? I hope it is not to go into private pockets."

"But the condition of affairs last year seemed to warrant an expenditure of $95,000," interrupted Mr. Whalen.

"Yes," answered the Mayor, "but God save us from any condition that will call for any such sum this year."

For Brooklyn's Dark Places.

Deputy Commissioner Dalton of the Bureau of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies wanted an additional $98,347, with which to light all the lamps that were used in Brooklyn in 1897, but he obtained only $43,359. He requested $50,000 more to light the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Wards, as well as Sheepshead Bay and Bensonhurst, but his application was denied.

An appropriation of $746,384 was voted to the Board of Education for the salaries of the teachers for last month, but the budget for the remaining nine months of the year, which was submitted on April 12, was not acted upon. Before the estimate could be examined by Controller Coler the Ahearn bill equalizing the salaries of the teachers had passed both houses of the Legislature, and if it is signed by Gov. Black the Board of Education will be compelled to revise its estimate.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education put in a claim for $4,389,406, with which to continue the work on schools already building, and for the building of others for which contracts have been made in Manhattan, and for $1,020,000 for the same purposes in Brooklyn. He was told that the debt limit of the city had been reached, and that the money could not be voted to him.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

All Street Cleaning Employes May Be Put in Uniforms.

When Col. Waring, as Street Cleaning Commissioner, placed the men in his department in uniform, there were numerous objections offered, but a change of sentiment has taken place, as was shown yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, when Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department was authorized to add any or all of the employes of his department to the uniformed force. Commissioner McCartney stated that he wanted to have the men on tug boats and scows put in uniform in the interest of better discipline.

Ex-Controller Fitch appeared at the meeting and opposed the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street in the Bronx, from its present eastern terminus to the bulkhead line of the East River. The matter was referred to President Haffen of the Bronx.

TWO BILLS VETOED BY MAYOR.

The Clinton Avenue and Drug Clerks' Measures Opposed.

Mayor Van Wyck vetoed yesterday the Clinton Avenue bill, which provides for an easement of twenty feet beyond the court-yard in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, for four blocks between Willoughby and Gates Avenues. The Mayor holds that the municipal authorities have the right to grant such relief as the residents of the avenue are entitled to, and on this ground he disapproved the bill.

Another bill which he vetoed was the one providing for fewer working hours for drug clerks. In his message accompanying this veto, the Mayor declared that, while the second section of the act purposes regulating the hours of service in each day's work to a limit of sixty-six hours' service a week, the last section, which confers on the Board of Health the power to adopt rules and ordinances for its enforcement is too general, and makes the powers of the Board of Health too broad.

To Aid an Industrial School.

A reading by Mrs. Ida Benfey and a musicale by eminent artists will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on Saturday evening for the benefit of the Industrial School for poor girls of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society.

Fur Storage.

Furs and garments of all kinds received for storage, insuring same against loss or damage by fire or moths.

Furs left with us for alterations or repairs, will be stored and insured without extra charge.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

JACOBUS ORDERED REINSTATED

Justice Chase Requires Mayor Van Wyck, Under the Veteran Act, to Reappoint Him Assessor.

A writ of peremptory mandamus was granted by Justice Chase, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, requiring Mayor Van Wyck to appoint John W. Jacobus to serve as a member of the Board of Assessors of the City of New York. Mr. Jacobus had been a member of the old Board of Assessors under the Consolidation act, by appointment of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, from November, 1895, until the 1st of last January, when John Delmour was appointed in his place in the present board by the Mayor.

Justice Chase said the position of Assessor under the Consolidation act and that of Assessor under the present charter have never been among those included in the civil service rules, and the appointments have been made without competitive examination. It was contended by the Corporation Counsel that the petitioner was not included within Section 127 of the Greater New York charter, for the reason that such section applied only to such veterans as were entitled to preference under the civil service rules, and had no application to positions not obtained by competitive examination.

"By reference to the Veteran acts," Justice Chase said, "it will be found that they apply, first, to veterans who are seeking positions in the civil service, and, second, to veterans that have obtained positions in the civil service. Chapter 821 of the Laws of 1896 gives to veterans a preference for appointment as therein provided, and also provides that 'no person holding a position by appointment or employment' shall be removed except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice of the charge made."

Justice Chase holds, on the authority of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Haverty (149 N. Y. 607) that Mr. Jacobus was entitled under the Consolidation act to serve during good behavior and that he could not have been removed except for cause at the time the Greater New York charter took effect. He was therefore entitled to be retained in a like position by the head of the proper department or the Mayor under the new charter, if there was a "like position" under such New York charter, to which he could be assigned. He holds also that the position of Assessor under the Greater New York charter is a "like position" to that of Assessor under the Consolidation act, the duties, name, and salary being the same, the only difference being that the jurisdiction is extended to all municipalities composing the Greater New York, and that the appointment is by the Mayor, instead of by the Commissioners of Taxes.

He adds: "In view of the intention of the framers of the new charter, the term 'like position' should not be construed to mean positions which are identical or exactly alike. The term must have been used with reference to positions which it had been foreseen would be to some extent dissimilar to the positions then held by such veterans. * * * The petitioner does not claim to be in a position which would entitle him to the salary of the office; neither does he claim that he is now rightfully a member of the Board of Assessors. In my judgment, it was the duty of the Mayor, under Section 127 of the Greater New York charter, to retain the petitioner in the position of an Assessor under the new charter and assign him to such position, and his failure to do so was a wrong which should be righted by mandamus."

LEGAL NOTES.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER.—A judgment on a verdict for $3,500, recovered by Elizabeth L. Nelson in her action against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Plaintiff was a passenger on one of the company's trains from Rochester to Jersey City, and shortly after passing Mauch Chunk, where there were several curves, in passing the sharpest of them, while she and her friends were sitting upon unfastened chairs in the dining car, partaking of their dinner, the car gave a violent lurch, the chair in which she was sitting tipped, and she was thrown forward against the table, and was then tipped backward out of her chair upon the floor and injured. The lurch in rounding the curves did not, however, prevent other passengers from keeping their seats or throw off light articles resting upon the table. The court, on appeal, in an opinion by Justice Green, held that these facts did not warrant a submission to the jury of the question of the company's negligence, nor render the maxim res ipsa loquitur available to the plaintiff. Justice Ward dissented.

***

INJURED BY A FALLING BRICK.—James L. Van Orden, who was injured by the falling of a brick in a building under construction, while he was there either as employe or on the invitation of Samuel I. Acken, the contractor for putting up the brick work, recovered judgment on the trial of his suit in the Supreme Court against Acken for damages. The side and rear walls had been put up to a point above the fourth story, but the front wall, upon which the plaintiff expected to work, (he being a front bricklayer,) had not been put up. In the morning plaintiff took up a position about the middle of the first floor, and close to a ladder which reached to the second story, and rested against the beams of that story. There was an opening in that floor to the floor above, being what is called a "well hole" for a ladder. While plaintiff was standing there a brick fell from above and struck him. There was nothing to show how it happened to fall. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment, holding that plaintiff, though not invited to place himself in that position, voluntarily stood in the well hole, and was therefore guilty of contributory negligence.

To Consecrate a Monastery.

St. Michael's Monastery at West Hoboken, which has been undergoing repairs, will be reopened Sunday, when the structure will be consecrated. The exercises will be conducted by Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese. Papal Delegate Martinelli will celebrate pontifical mass, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will deliver a sermon at the morning mass, and Bishop Wigger will sing pontifical vespers at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening. The Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, Second President of St. John's College, Fordham, will deliver a sermon during vespers.

Carl Jussen's Application Denied.

The application of Carl Jussen for a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling Fire Commissioner Scannell to reinstate him as Secretary to the Fire Department was denied by Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court yesterday, who, however, grants him an alternative writ on the ground that the questions involved are questions of fact and not of law.

Bicycle Riding Kills a Boy.

Charles J. Williams, fourteen years old, of 241 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, died on Tuesday night from injuries received while riding a bicycle. The boy borrowed a wheel several sizes too large for him, which he rode about the streets all day. At night he was seized with convulsions and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-day

a large purchase of Ladies' Fringed Ribbon Neck Scarfs in Plaids, Checks, Roman Stripes and Plain Effects, 35c 55c 65c

Also Plain and Point d'Esprit Net Ties 48c 65c

West 23d St.

THEODORE ALLEN TESTIFIES.

The Alleged Poolroom Keeper Stoutly Denies His Guilt.

Theodore Allen went on the stand in his own defense at his trial in General Sessions yesterday for keeping a poolroom. He testified that he was sixty-five years old and lived with his wife and five children at 89 Clinton Place. He was born, he said, in Catskill, N. Y., and was a veteran of the war, having served one year with the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. At the suggestion of Gen. Winfield Scott, he had entered the Secret Service, to which he was appointed by Secretary of War Stanton.

After the war he came to New York and entered the hotel business. He said he did not own the place at 518 West Broadway, where he is charged with keeping a poolroom, never played pool there, kept no pool place there, and did not rent the premises. He said the place was owned by the West Side Club, the charter of which the police had stolen. He had a desk in the place, over which was a sign reading, "Real estate and insurance." Many policemen, he said, smoked, drank, and slept in the place.

Allen had not gone far with his testimony when he was stopped by his counsel, who obtained an adjournment until to-morrow.

RUSSELL SAGE ILL.

He Has Been Suffering from an Indisposition Since Saturday.

Russell Sage was not at his office in the Bank of Commerce Building yesterday because of illness. At his office it was said that he was suffering from a slight indisposition, which his physician had advised heeding to the extent of abstaining from work.

At Mr. Sage's residence, 506 Fifth Avenue, it was said last evening that he had been ill since Saturday, but that his condition had not been at any time serious. Mrs. Sage said her husband had so far recovered as to go down stairs to tea.

ART NOTES AND NEWS.

A private view was given on Monday at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, of the Summer's work of Robert Reid. Mr. Reid did not state in his invitations whether the work shown was that of last Summer or that prepared in advance of the coming Summer. The pictures, or, rather, the decorative panels shown, were, however, seen for the first time. They well bore out the reputation Mr. Reid has deservedly won for grace of line, refined treatment, and delicate and harmonious color.

One of those collections of old-fashioned pictures which now and again find their way to the auction room is now on exhibition in the galleries of the American Art Association, and will be sold there this and to-morrow evenings.

There is an educational as well as a historical value in a collection like the present, which, it is understood, comes from some old family residences in Philadelphia. Study of the 200 canvases which make up the display reveals the art taste of our grandfathers and emphasizes the great strides made in America during the past twenty-five years in art education and appreciation. Most of these pictures were painted in the days when the ability to cover yards of canvas was more extolled than technique, tone, or color. Some of the large pictures, notably Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Leutze's "Landing of the Norsemen," Brewer's "Festival of Song," and Schuessele's "Queen Esther Announcing Haman to Ahasuerus," would make effective curtains for small theatres, while many of the smaller paintings, with their old-fashioned figures and costumes, thin and hard color, and "light that never was on sea or land," tell vividly not of the "tender grace," but of the crude art ideas of "a day that is dead."

Thomas Buchanan Read's original and spirited canvas, "Sheridan's Ride," is included in the collection, and should attract many visitors, for "old times' sake." Worthy of attention also are C. P. Grayson's "Fisherman's Family," a Brittany coast scene with figures, breezy and well painted in cool grays and blues; Bispham's study of the lion "Sultan," and several good genres by Delachaux, "Spanish Smugglers," by Jules Worms, and a number of sunny, bright landscapes by Paul, August, and Philip Weber.

Archbishop Corrigan's Jubilee.

As the time approaches for the celebration of the Episcopal Jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan, it has been found necessary to make a General Committee of several hundred men representing the most prominent Catholics of the city. The demand for boxes and seats at the Metropolitan Opera House for Thursday evening, May 5, is so great that the boxes will be sold at auction at the Catholic Club this evening. Parties desiring boxes who may not be members of the General Committee should send their applications at once to the Catholic Club, Central Park South.

College Woman's Club Meets.

The College Woman's Club, with its men associates, met at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and held the second annual meeting of the organization. There were addresses by Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the New York University; Prof. John Francis Woodhull of the Teachers' College, and George Wilton Fishback, ex-Secretary of the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres. There was music, and tea was served at the close of the programme.

FEAR LED TO SUICIDE.

Lawyer Hanged Himself, Believing His Son Might Be Killed in Battle.

The imminence of hostilities with Spain brought about the death of Joshua Sawyer, a printer of 268 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Sawyer, who was fifty-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday at his home because he was afraid his son, Clarence, would go to the front.

Sawyer has been out of work for some time, and his wife has been compelled to support the family. Clarence is a bright young fellow, a member of the Ninth Regiment, and is employed in Shepard's marble works on Fifth Avenue.

When the war scare began Sawyer began to worry over the probability that his son, as a member of the Ninth, would have to go to the front with his regiment. The prospect did not disturb Clarence, but his old father grew more and more despondent as the country's relations with Spain became strained. Three or four times during the week he told his wife that he would kill himself if Clarence were placed in danger.

When the news came that the Senate and House had agreed on the resolutions, Sawyer became almost frantic.

"Clarence will surely have to go," he said, "and I will lose my mind if he does. I can't stand it. I will kill myself."

She tried to pacify him, and he became calmer. Yesterday, however, when he read the morning papers and learned that the President was about to send the ultimatum to Spain he lost his last hope. Mrs. Sawyer and the young man went to work as usual, and their niece, Lily, went to school. Late in the afternoon Sawyer was found hanging to the bedpost with a clothesline around his neck dead.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

FOULARD SILKS.

4,000 yards Check and Polka Dot Foulards, 24 inches wide, 45 cents per yard; Value 60 Cents.

6,000 yards Foulards, Blue and Black grounds, with white figures — 24 inches wide, 50 cents per yard; Value 75 Cents.

25,000 yards rich twilled Silks, for Summer wear, newest combinations of colorings—24 inches wide, 75c., 85c, & $1.00 per yd.

This Sale To-day, on the Main Floor.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETS

Several Amendments to the By-Laws Are Made After Discussion.

MORE PAY FOR SUBSTITUTES

The Borough Superintendent Hereafter Will Have a Seat with the Committees of the Board, with Right to Speak, but Not to Vote.

The School Board for Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs devoted a large part of its session yesterday to the consideration of amendments to its by-laws. One of the amendments adopted provides that "the Borough Superintendent of Schools shall have a seat with all committees of this board, with the right to speak, but not to vote."

Another which was passed after a protracted discussion provides that all persons certified by the City Superintendent as licensed to teach in the public schools may serve as substitute teachers, and when assigned for duty shall be paid $2 a day for actual service. The pay for this work hitherto has been $1.20 a day.

An amendment to a by-law was presented for the relief of several contractors, and was passed subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel as to its legality. It was explained that several contractors, whose certified checks are in the possession of the board as a guarantee for the fulfillment of their contracts on school buildings, are in need of their money. The amendment provides that any person or persons having contracts on school buildings and who may be prepared to execute the work, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not approve said contracts in thirty days, shall receive back their certified checks on the substitution of a bond in the same sum.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings presented a communication, stating that on and after May 1 the money set aside from the proceeds of bonds for the payment of wages of draughtsmen and inspectors on new school buildings will not be available, as the appropriation lapses upon that date. There will be, however, owing to the substantial decrease made in the force on April 1, a sufficient balance in this account to pay the force now employed for about two months. The committee reported that it has received the following inquiry from the Superintendent of School Buildings:

"In view of the communication from the Mayor prohibiting the incurring of any liability payable from the proceeds of bonds issued or to be issued, and the absence of any action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, rendering available the balance of proceeds of bonds for the payment of wages of draughtsmen and inspectors, will it not be incumbent upon this bureau to dismiss, on April 30, every employe who is paid from bond account?"

The committee adds that under the present condition of affairs, it seems a question whether or not the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will grant the request of the board to make this balance available after May 1, and asks to be empowered to dispense with or transfer to other sections requiring the services of additional draughtsmen or Inspectors, all persons now employed whose salaries are paid from the bond account. The committee received the authority to act as it suggested.

The board elected Thomas E. Bussey its Assistant Secretary and chief clerk, at a salary of $2,000. The following appointments of teachers were made: Mrs. Sarah Baylis, to be assistant in the Boys' High School; Jennie J. Goetz, Elizabeth V. Higgins, teachers of instrumental music; Alexander Fichandler, Jennie Austin, Christopher J. Lane, Edward Hollander, Rachel Bloomfield, Leon Kauffman, Aaron B. Salant, and Celina Rode, assistants, to take rank in Grade 1.

JUSTICE NEVIN'S DILEMMA.

Must Fine His Barber, and Rather Fears the Consequences.

George Schaffenberger, who keeps a barber shop on Oakland Street, near Newark Avenue, Jersey City, has been cited to appear before Police Justice Nevin to-day to answer a charge of violating a city ordinance by erecting a pole for a sign on the sidewalk. Justice Nevin gets shaved at Schaffenberger's shop.

He says he will be afraid to fine his barber lest he should take revenge while shaving. He is undecided whether to ask Schaffenberger to apply for a change of venue or evade the difficulty by a change of barbers.

Timothy J. Ormsby Goes Free.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed, on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree against Timothy J. Ormsby, formerly an Inspector of Buildings. He was indicted March 1, 1895, for carelessness in the inspection of a building on Orchard Street, near Hester, which collapsed and killed Frank Thornton. The contractors for the building, William F. Lennon, Peter Comes, and John Gleaves, were indicted at the same time, and Justice Gildersleeve yesterday dismissed the bail bonds in their cases. Mr. McIntyre said the men could not be convicted and that Ormsby should never have been indicted.

The Rev. Dr. Eccleston Resigns.

There was a general surprise in Richmond yesterday when it became known that the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, which pulpit he has filled for forty years, had tendered his resignation to the vestry. St. John's is the leading church on the island, and it is the church in which the late Commodore Vanderbilt and other prominent New Yorkers worshipped when residents of Staten Island. It is understood that the reason for Dr. Eccleston's resignation is owing to ill-health. It is hoped, however, by the vestry and wardens to induce Dr. Eccleston to reconsider his resignation, with a promise that an assistant recor be appointed.

Mrs. McKinley to Arrive To-day.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President, will arrive in this city this afternoon from Washington. She will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Marshall Barber, and her niece, Miss Mary Barber, of Canton, Ohio. The party will go to the Windsor Hotel, and will spend about a week with the family of Abner McKinley, the President's brother. Miss Lyde Endsley of Johnstown, Penn., a cousin of Mabel McKinley, Abner McKinley's daughter, arrived at the Windsor yesterday for a visit of several days.

Overcoats and suits for men who haven't thought anything good enough, unless made to order.

Suits, $14 to $35; overcoats, $15 to $30.

Shirts.

Before we made shirts to order, every other man wanted them that way, wouldn't look at anything else; now he looks, and usually buys—ready-made.

Coat Cases.

Dress suit cases, $5.

If they wear out you can get another; a strong statement, but the manufacturer backs us up.

Boys.

No force necessary to induce your kicking boy to wear a short top-coat or reefer.

Everything boys wear—boys as young as three.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report that the Vanderbilts Are Negotiating for the Chicago and Alton Line.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Negotiations are said to be in progress looking toward the acquisition of the Chicago and Alton Railroad by the Vanderbilts. At the present time the Vanderbilts control absolutely only one road west from Chicago—the Chicago and Northwestern. This road affords them an outlet only to Omaha and St. Paul. At Omaha it makes connection with the Union Pacific. They have no outlet, however, to Southwestern Missouri River points. Such an outlet they need to make connection at Kansas City with the Kansas Pacific Branch of the Union Pacific.

The Alton would supply the missing link. For a number of years it has been used by the Vanderbilt roads as their outlet from Chicago to Kansas City. The Vanderbilts have at present no independent outlet from Chicago to St. Louis and the Southwest. The road is one of the best-paying properties in the United States. Up to a year or two ago it had always paid 8 per cent. yearly, and since then has paid 7 per cent.

New York Central Annual Meeting.

ALBANY, April 20.—At the annual meeting of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, held in Albany to-day, Samuel R. Callaway and George S. Bowdoin were elected Directors to succeed the late Erastus Corning of Albany and George S. Buell of Rochester. Something over $66,000,000 of stock, being about two-thirds of the whole, was represented. Resolutions were adopted approving the purchase of Lake Shore stock and also the Michigan Central stock. Mr. Callaway was also elected a Director of the West Shore to succeed H. J. Hayden.

Central Vermont Affairs.

A meeting of the Reorganization Committee of Central Vermont Railroad security holders and creditors was held in this city yesterday afternoon, and a draft of the plan was discussed. Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, Chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting. In consequence of the incomplete state of some of the details, the formal adoption and publication of the plan was deferred for a few days.

NEW CHICAGO GRAIN ROUTE.

The William R. Linn on Her Way to Tidewater via Montreal.

CHICAGO, April 20.—With the sailing to-night of the steamer William R. Linn with a cargo of 214,500 bushels of corn from South Chicago to Parry Sound, the Canada Atlantic Line, the new lake and rail route from Chicago to the coast, was opened. The Linn's cargo is for export by way of Montreal, and its progress from South Chicago to the ocean liners will be watched eagerly by grain shippers, as the managers of the line will endeavor to show that their route is what they have claimed for it—the shortest, quickest, and cheapest way from Chicago to tidewater.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

Engineer Killed After Mortally Wounding One Assailant.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 20.—The Santa Fé Overland No. 1, west-bound, was stopped by two robbers at the Mojave River Bridge, two miles west of Oro Grande, in San Bernardino County, at 2:20 A. M. to-day. Engineer Gifford was killed by one of the robbers after the latter's companion had been mortally wounded by Gifford in an exchange of shots.

The robbers flagged the train at the approach to the bridge and boarded the engine, took the engineer and fireman back to the express car, and endeavored to detach it from the passenger coach, but could not uncouple it. They succeeded in cutting off the mail car and compelled the engineer to pull it up to the siding. Here they rifled the mail car and secured the registered mail.

They then backed down to the train again and were proceeding to the express car when Engineer Gifford opened fire on them with a revolver. He fatally wounded one of the robbers, Paul Jones of Oro Grande, but the other escaped. Express Messenger Mott remained on the rear platform of the express car. The train with the body of the engineer proceeded to this city.

The Sheriff arrived at the scene at 6 A. M., and tracked the robber to Cummings Ranch and into the hills. He had a horse. His identity is unknown. The robber got nothing but the registered mail.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 20.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Guy—Authorizing the seizure of real property of unincorporated associations to satisfy judgments.

Senator Lexow—Amending the act incorporating the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places in this State.

Senator Page—Authorizing the American Museum of Natural History to purchase and lease property.

Senator Wray—Providing that Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District shall in certain cases receive the same compensation as Justices of the Supreme Court of Kings County.

Senator Ford—Making it a misdemeanor to sell any article as coin or sterling silver, or to mark it as such, unless the same is of the standard prescribed in the act.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law in relation to the verification of reports.

Mr. Glaser—Prohibiting persons not admitted to practice law in Courts of Record in this State from practicing in any court in the City of New York.

Mr. Nixon—Extending from June 1 until July 1 the time in which the Canal Investigation Commission must complete its work.

Drink Killed Mrs. Campbell.

County Physician Converse of Jersey City yesterday made an autopsy in the case of Mrs. Agnes Campbell, who was found dead at her home, 48 Essex Street, Tuesday night, and whose eighteen-year-old son was placed under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in her death. Dr. Converse notified Chief Murphy that the woman's death was the result of alcoholism and he would not order an inquest. Young Campbell will be released from custody to-day.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Ready Again WITH Women's Suits and Coats!

It was our suit and jacket chance—and now we make it yours. Two of the swellest suit and jacket makers, afraid of the now troublesome conditions, which are almost at bursting point, made us an offer to take over their entire ownerships of suits and jackets, both of regular lines and samples. We agreed to take the lots, provided we could get them to sell at $8.98 and $9.98.—Enough said!—We've got the goods, and there's hardly a woman anywhere but what'll be glad to pay this much for such garments.

LOT 1 COMPRISES

Women's Suits, all entirely men tailored, of Cheviots, Serges, Coverts and Fancy Mixtures. They are mostly made with the popular fly front walking coat and the new shape skirt. The jackets are lined with silk and the skirts with percaline. There isn't a suit in the lot but what ought to bring $15 under the hammer. Take your pick at

$8.98 $8.98

LOT 2 COMPRISES

Women's Suits of Oxford Mixtures, Coverts and Serges, the most fashionable shades. The jackets are mostly lined with taffetas, and so are many of the skirts. These suits have just come from the factory and have the very latest points of style sewed on them. They are the equal of any $18 or $20 suit on the market. O'Neill's couldn't afford not to have what fits the store. While they last

$9.98 $9.98

AND OF THE FIVE HUNDRED JACKETS—An advertiser's pen can no more convey a clear notion of what they're like than a guide book can convey the thoughts of the Sistine Madonna. Easier to describe a beautiful face than beautiful dress. There are coats of kersey, cheviot, and some of broadcloth, in the newest shades of tan, navy, and also black. Every one is a picture—elegantly made and finished—lined with yarn-dyed satin rhadame and the richest of fancy taffetas. Not a coat in the lot is worth less than $15, and most of them border around the $25 value. They are yours at **9.98**

There is not a false note in the whole chorus of latest styles in this offering. You've been told of charm and rare beauty only to find it better than we say. Extra salespeople ready.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15. **La POUPEE, (THE DOLL GIRL.)** A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordonneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gilman. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Children Half Price to all Matinées.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 27, at 3:30. Concert given by **Miss Marguerite Hall,** assisted by **Mr. David Bispham.** MR. VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor, at which will be presented "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN." Res. Seats, $1.50; Adm., $1; at the Waldorf-Astoria, Tyson's, Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and Keiser & Becker's, 27 Union Sq.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. **DOUBLE BILL.** BILLEE TAYLOR, I PAGLIACCI in English. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. Mat. Sat., 25c., 50c. Next week—CARMEN, (in English.)

LAST DANCE-RECITAL of ELIZABETH BIOREN DUNCAN and ISADORA DUNCAN, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th Street, Friday Afternoon, April 22, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, $2.00, may be obtained from the patronesses or at the Berkeley Lyceum Box Office.

SOIREE MUSICALE BY LIDDY BERGER PANCRITIUS, Harp-Zither Virtuoso; Carnegie Chamber Music Halyl, Saturday, April 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Assisted by Vocalists Mme. Blanche Stone Barton, Miss S. Forrester Hyatt, Signor Alberto Pardo, Dr. Eugen W. Marshall; violin, Miss Laura Phelps. Conductor, Mr. Wm. Ed. Taylor. Tickets, $1.50, at Messrs. Schirmer's and Schuberth's, Union Square.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Hayes and Lytton, O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, Thatcher and Marble, Sig. Vanni, Carr and Jordan, Goggin and Davis, Binns and Binns, The Electro-Rama, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION..............25c

FAIR—Adath Israel—OF WEST HARLEM. Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lex. Av. FRATERNITY NIGHT—Old Guard Band, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Band Fife and Drum Corps. Open Fri. 2 to 6; Sat. 7 to 12 P.M.

14TH ST. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. **DIGBY BELL,** with LAURA JOYCE BELL, in THE HOOSIER DOCTOR. Next Week—THE MAN-O'-WAR'S-MAN.

GARDEN THEATRE. Last Mat. Sat. HENRY MILLER. LAST 3 NIGHTS. THE MASTER. April 25—Richard Mansfield in "The First Violin."

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. MAT. SAT. "AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ADA REHAN. To-night, "AS YOU LIKE IT." Nxt. Wk. (extra Mat. Wed.) Little Lord Fauntleroy.

COLUMBUS. NEVER AGAIN. Nxt wk, Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. **MONTE CARLO.**

Baseball—Polo Grds To-mor. 3:30 P. M. Columbia Univ'ty vs. Harvard Univ'ty. Adm. 50c.

JUST THREE DAYS MORE IN N. Y. MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15. **BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST**

and Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Mat. **THE CONQUERORS.** MONDAY NEXT—APRIL 25, **WM. H. CRANE** and his admirable company will present a new farcical play, entitled **HIS HONOR THE MAYOR** By Charles Henry Meltzer and A. E. Lancaster. SEATS NOW SELLING.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30 Daniel Frohman..........Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15 "A brilliant success."—World. Matinée To-day at 2:15. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, **The Moth and the Flame.** "A New York play for New Yorkers."—Evg. Sun. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22D. MR. HENRY WOODRUFF'S MATINEE.

DOG SHOW--OVER 300 TERRIERS, BULLDOGS, AND DACHSHUNDS. AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way & 50th. APRIL 21st. 4 to 10 P. M. 22nd. 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 50 Cts.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday, April 23d, at 2:30. LAST RECITAL. JOSEF **HOFMANN** Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX Hungarian Band Concerts. **PASSION PLAY** Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. **SOUSA'S** NEW OPERA, **THE BRIDE-ELECT.**

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. **The BOSTONIANS** In the ever Popular Opera, **ROBIN HOOD.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. **MAUDE ADAMS** Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. **THE LITTLE MINISTER.**

OLYMPIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c. **PRIMROSE & WEST'S** Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

BIJOU MATINEES Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT **MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.**

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. **MRS. FISKE** IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY" AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. **"THE WHITE HEATHER."** Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Fri., & Sat. Mat., musical comedy, "Ladies Price Swimmers." Sat. Eve., only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Mgr. Conried as "Dr. Klaus."

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinée Saturday. **WAY DOWN EAST**

CASINO! IN GAY N.Y. Walter Jones & Great Co. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. Nxt. Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. To-night, "Gettysburg." Nxt wk, Sol Smith Russell "A Bachelor's Romance."

REVOLT FEARED IN JAMAICA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—Her Majesty's ship Indefatigable sailed at 6 o'clock this evening under sealed orders. She took 300 tons of coal, and before her departure received from the magazine here a supply of shot and shell. It is understood that she is bound for Barbados. It is announced that a revolt is feared among the natives in Jamaica, and that mutiny is expected among the West Indian soldiers.

ISLAND OF BERMUDA, April 20.—The British third-class cruiser Pallas sailed from here to-day under sealed orders, going in a southwesterly direction.